

## Solidarity Asks May Protests; Walesa's Wife Is Questioned

By Dan Fisher

**WARSAW** — In their most provocative action in six months, underground Solidarity leaders called Thursday for major street demonstrations on May 1 to demand restoration of civil freedoms in Poland.

The call came in a communiqué drafted at a secret meeting last weekend that Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed trade union, has said he attended.

The communiqué did not bear Mr. Walesa's signature, but he confirmed its authenticity after it was read to him by telephone.

"Those who signed it support it," he said Thursday. "But you must understand I am not distancing myself from it."

Mr. Walesa's enigmatic stand underlines the fact that organizing unauthorized demonstrations is still illegal here despite the "suspension" of martial law last December.

The Solidarity chief was detained for five hours of questioning Wednesday after revealing that he had met with fugitive members of the so-called provisional coordinating commission of the union.

On Thursday, police questioned Danuta Walesa, Mr. Walesa's wife, for almost three hours about her husband's meeting. Both refused to comment on the session.

Nevertheless, Mr. Walesa's announcement Tuesday that he had met secretly with the provisional coordinating commission, or TKK, and his statement that they "coordinated their stands" gives added

authority to the new demonstration call.

It was not immediately clear Thursday night how the regime would react to this latest development.

Last month, the Polish interior minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, said: "The first days of May will be the occasion when the enemy will want to demonstrate its presence and, most of all, cause large-scale tensions. Our ministry is taking this into account."

"Let the authorities yet once again find themselves surrounded by submissive people, caricatures, the apparatus of terror," the communiqué said in urging a boycott of the official May Day celebrations. "Let our own May Day celebrations demonstrate to the world the truth about Poland."

The TKK called on "all those who are faithful to the idea of struggle for social justice" to organize independent marches in support of "freedom for political prisoners; an end to price increases; fruits of labor for society; peace and solidarity; and restoration of union, worker and civic freedoms."

Underground leaders instructed clandestine supporters in factories and geographic regions to organize local marches, rallies and "other forms of manifestations" and to prepare posters and leaflets.

The document was signed by Zbigniew Brzezinski of Warsaw, Wladyslaw Harek of Krakow, Bogdan Lis of Gdansk, Jozef Piniar of Wroclaw, and Eugeniusz Szumiecko, a member of Solidarity's national leadership.

The demonstration call was its first since the failure of what were supposed to be nationwide manifestations last Nov. 10.

**Hero of Uprising Watched** — As hundreds of Jews gathered in Warsaw to mark the 40th anniversary of the ghetto uprising against the Nazis, a hero of the battle who spoke out against the celebrations has been placed under close police surveillance, Reuters reported Thursday from Warsaw.

Friends of Marek Edelman, a cardiologist in Lodz, said he had been told by the authorities not to leave the city and that his movements were being watched for his two sons.

Mr. Edelman, the last surviving leader of the uprising still living in Poland, issued an open letter in February saying that, in Poland's political situation, it would be "an act of disloyalty to our struggle" to attend the official celebrations.



**REMEMBERING** — More than 10,000 people, including many survivors of Nazi concentration camps, held a candlelight prayer service on the west lawn of the Capitol in Washington, ending a three-day American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors. "The Holocaust experience must be an indelible imprint on the minds of mankind for all time to come," said Roman Kent, chairman of the group.

## Arens Says U.S. F-16 Ban Forces Israel to Boost Its Arms Industry

By David K. Shipley

**JERUSALEM** — Defense Minister Moshe Arens has said that President Ronald Reagan's decision to withhold F-16 fighters from Israel had provoked a decision to reduce Israeli dependence on U.S. weapons and to build up its domestic arms industry.

Interviewed on Israeli television Wednesday, Mr. Arens denounced the president's statement last week that the United States would not sell Israel F-16s until Israeli troops were out of Lebanon. U.S. officials have expressed surprise with what they consider Israel's excessive demands on Lebanon and the slow pace of negotiations.

"I'm afraid that there is no precedent to such a statement in relations between Israel and the United States during 35 years," Mr. Arens said. "It has never happened that an American president has said that the supply of aid to which

the United States obligated itself is conditioned on concessions on policy. Today in Lebanon, tomorrow on another front."

The defense minister continued: "This is a statement that is hard for us, and it forces us to make a re-evaluation of the situation, of our arms-buying policies. I can say quite surely that such a re-evaluation will bring us to the conclusion that we have to reduce our dependence on arms supplies from outside." He said Israel's arms industry would have to realize further achievements.

This was first major public appearance by Mr. Arens since he left Washington, where he was the Israeli ambassador, and assumed the post of defense minister 33 days ago. He covered a range of subjects, including the danger of war with Syria, the status of the Lebanon negotiations and his opinion of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Asked if he was disappointed with Mr. Weinberger's policies toward Israel, Mr. Arens said he could be disappointed only if expectations were high. "I didn't have any expectations. He has a policy which I must say is quite consistent. It doesn't appeal to me and never has. But it is consistent."

Regarding the talks on withdrawing from Lebanon, Mr. Arens said Israel's security needs required that its ally, Major Saad Haddad, "must be the commander of the territorial army that will be placed in southern Lebanon."

The reason, Mr. Arens said, is that "the Lebanese Army at this stage isn't an army like all armies in the world."

"We hope it will be," he said. "It is a necessary far-sighted arrangement. Haddad is a man we've worked with many years, who has proven his ability. We have complete faith in our ability to cooperate with him, and actually the basis of the security arrangements we're trying to create in southern Lebanon is cooperation between us and the Lebanese forces, and Haddad can guarantee this cooperation."

He also expressed concern that Syria, under the cover of Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft missiles, might become too confident.

"This does not mean an expectation of war," Mr. Arens said, "but we must be prepared for hostile action on their part."

**Grants Quietly Increased** — Earlier, Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington.

A House foreign affairs subcommittee has quietly increased the amount of military and economic grants for Israel by \$365 million over the amount requested by the administration for 1984, committee members said Wednesday.

They said that the administration had requested \$785 million in economic grants and this was raised by \$65 million to \$850 million.

The administration also had requested \$1.7 billion in military aid, of which \$550 million would be in the form of grants and the rest in loans. The committee decided to allow \$850 million to be in the form of grants — an increase of \$300 million — leaving just \$850 million to be repaid, instead of more than \$1.1 billion.

## Israel Hopeful On Pullout Pact With Lebanon

By Edward Walsh

**JERUSALEM** — Buoyed by the severe setback delivered to President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative this week, Israeli officials have begun speaking with great optimism about the prospects for a troop withdrawal agreement with Lebanon.

"Everybody has the impression we are reaching the end of the negotiations," a senior official said Thursday. "We all have the impression that we are within reach and it's not a matter of too much time."

Another source familiar with the negotiations confirmed that there is reason for optimism.

"They are very close," he said. But he added that unless there is agreement on the issue of the future role of Major Saad Haddad, a former Lebanese Army officer long allied with Israel, old issues in the talks could be revived and the entire agreement jeopardized.

The Israelis have been emphasizing for weeks their demand that Major Haddad be given a "command role" in a security zone to be established in southern Lebanon as part of a troop withdrawal agreement. Lebanon has agreed that his Israeli-supplied militia can remain in southern Lebanon, but has balked at providing an important role for Major Haddad, who faces treason charges in Lebanon for forming his militia and establishing an independent concave along the Israeli border.

The source said that both Israel and Lebanon appear to be adamant in their positions regarding Major Haddad and that concessions on the issue will have to come at "the highest level" of the two governments. The danger of a prolonged deadlock, he said, is that issues such as Israel's demand for the right to maintain military "outposts" in southern Lebanon — never formally withdrawn in the negotiations — could be revived to pressure the Lebanese.

Israeli officials say they base their optimism on indications of Lebanese willingness to discuss some kind of role for Major Haddad and on what they perceive as renewed U.S. attention to the talks now that King Hussein of Jordan has announced he will not enter broader peace negotiations.

"The Americans are now more interested in a settlement in Lebanon per se than a settlement in Lebanon as a corridor to something else" — progress on the Reagan plan for peace in the Middle East, the Israeli official said.

The Israelis have long maintained that the United States unnecessarily complicated the task of achieving a troop withdrawal by introducing an overall proposal for a Middle East peace settlement involving the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

At the same time, skeptics of Israeli policy have suggested that Israel has had an incentive to prolong the negotiations with Lebanon to assure that the Reagan initiative — which was rejected out of hand by Israel — remain moribund.

What is unmistakable is that Hussein's decision to break off his talks with Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and bow out of any negotiating role on the West Bank and Gaza was a great relief to the Israelis. They were pleased that both the Jordanian government's announcement of Hussein's decision and U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz's public comments on the subject put the onus for failure on Mr. Arafat and the PLO leadership.

**Progress in Talks** — Lebanese and Israeli officials ended four days of talks Thursday, and both sides said some progress had been made on less contentious points of an agreement on Israeli withdrawal. Reuters reported from Khalde, Lebanon.

Yossi Amihud, the Israeli spokesman, said the negotiators "filled in the blanks" in a series of texts, but were still seeking acceptable wording on other issues. He said the discussions had avoided the future of Major Haddad.

In a statement, Mr. Amihud said: "At the end of four days of talks, one can definitely say that progress was achieved, understanding was reached on a series of points, and some drafting problems were resolved."

"Of course, there is still a lot of work to be done," Lebanon's spokesman, Daoud Sayegh, said. "It is possible to say today that the negotiators have begun discussing the annexes and other documents attached to the draft agreement."

## Shifts by Papandreou On Policy Anger Left

By Jonathan C. Randal

**ATHENS** — Less than 18 months after sweeping to power on pledges to rid Greece of U.S. military bases and quit the European Community, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is poised to collect billions of dollars to do neither.

The Socialist leader's odd-man-out tactics in NATO and the community and the high price that he has demanded to renege on campaign promises have led to frustration among other Western governments and within Greece's still-fragmented conservative opposition.

Many of his most demanding leftist supporters are angry at the backtracking on international issues — despite Mr. Papandreou's success in pushing through some promised domestic social reforms. But with a modest economic upswing expected, and an opposition lacking in organization and spark, Mr. Papandreou now seems assured of winning the next elections.

An assessment of the first year and a half of rule by Greece's first Socialist government begins, when it comes to personal style, with a sense of déjà vu. The fiery campaign orator who promised a "contract with the people" appears to have emerged as a traditional political patriarch, keeping power tightly centralized in his own hands.

A bent toward autocratic rule, typified by fancy beach-resort weekends, luxury limousines and a penchant for favoring his family with political plums, has brought disillusionment. "He confuses socialism with classic 19th-century politics," said Stathis Panagoulis, who resigned as undersecretary in the Interior Ministry and was expelled from the Mr. Papandreou's party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, for complaining about such abuses.

At the same time, however, Mr. Papandreou has managed to begin anchoring this country, never easy to rule, firmly in the 20th century. In foreign policy, he has succeeded in putting the nation back on the map in Greek eyes after a generation of following the American lead.

To return for a Greek commitment to stay in the 10-nation community, the Eurocrats in Brussels have completed a package deal

worth just under \$3 billion during the next four years.

Devised in answer to concessions demanded by Mr. Papandreou a year ago as his price for not demanding a referendum to remove Greece from the Common Market, that largesse constitutes an extraordinary effort by the European Commission, particularly because Greece's creaking bureaucracy has so far proved unable to absorb more than a third of proffered Common Market aid.

The offer features a special financial and economic package, deemed "a sort of Marshall Plan" by a community official, and an indefinite delay in applying Common Market rules on tax reform and other basic legislation.

As for the U.S. bases, considered vital for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's exposed southeastern flank, a mood of optimism surrounds the discussions despite warnings from those close to the talks that serious obstacles remain. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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### SATURDAY

**Trilateralism and the Trilateral Commission will be the subject of a five-page special report.**

## Adelman Is Confirmed As Arms Negotiator

By Walter Pincus

**WASHINGTON** — Reacting to heavy lobbying by the White House, the Senate voted 57-42 Thursday to confirm Kenneth L. Adelman as the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois and floor leader of the fight to have President Ronald Reagan's controversial nominee approved, said at the end of debate that because of commitments made by the White House, "Adelman has leverage" within the administration to press for arms control and reduction agreements "and his supporters do, too."

In a hastily called news conference at the White House, Mr. Reagan announced that he was "deeply gratified" by the vote and added, "It is my earnest hope that this will mark the beginning of a new bipartisan consensus on the vital issue of nuclear arms reductions."

The president also said that under Mr. Adelman the agency would be "revitalized" and would "make an important contribution to our arms reduction effort."

The margin in favor of the appointment was greater than expected because several liberal Republicans who had been expected to vote against Mr. Adelman gave their support at the last minute in response to presidential persuasion.

"We brought out the big guns," a Reagan aide said of the efforts in the past few days by Mr. Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and others.

Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, announced shortly before the vote that he would back Mr. Adelman. He said he had spoken by phone with the nominee less than an hour earlier and had received a "commitment" that he would be the advocate for arms control and arms reductions.

Mr. Specter said he had also had a 10-minute telephone conversation with Mr. Reagan as well as visits from William C. Clark, the president's national security adviser, and the two U.S. arms control negotiators, Paul H. Nitze and Edward L. Rowny.

Another liberal Republican, Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Connecticut, said his support for Mr. Adelman was based on a slightly different reason. He said he believed the "administration lacks a commitment" to an arms control agreement and he was voting for Mr. Adelman because he "wanted the administration to have no excuse" for not coming up with an arms agreement.

Mr. Adelman, who has been deputy U.S. representative to the



Kenneth L. Adelman

United Nations, ran into difficulty during hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and his nomination turned into a "bale" not only on his personal qualifications, but also on the Reagan administration's commitment to arms control.

Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts and a leader of the opposition, said after the vote that White House lobbying had been instrumental in the erosion of the opposition.



**SPREADING SLICK** — Volunteers began clearing a beach in Bahrain as one of several crippled Iranian wells continued to pour oil into the Gulf. The Iraqis had delayed new attempts on Thursday to obtain a cease-fire in order to cap the wells. Page 2.

## Sellers Forced to Become Buyers as Recession Reshapes World Trade

By Carl Gewirtz

**PARIS** — A new world trading system — where price and quality are less important than reciprocity and where multilateral competition is being replaced by bilateral deals — is rapidly evolving in the wake of the protracted economic recession in the industrialized countries and the debt crisis of the developing countries.

"For most crudely, it is called barter. But the new system, called more generally countertrade, is much more sophisticated than the ancient system of exchanging one good for another."

Countertrade is essentially a mechanism to balance trade. To sell its product, a company has to buy something. The objective is to assure that imports generate their own exports.

The evolution of countertrade, analysts agree, is a reflection of the miserable state of the world economy — with markets everywhere shrinking as a result of the recession and with unemployment rising about as fast as surplus stocks. It addresses the problem of how goods and services can be ex-

changed when there is not enough hard currency to pay for them.

"Countertrade is really nothing new," it's a regressive form of trade," says Herta and Paul Amirian, former assistant secretary of commerce in the Carter administration and currently chief countertrade officer for Philip Morris, which is a unit of Philip Morris Inc., one of Wall Street's biggest commodities-investing banking firms.

"It's the kind of transactions that were done pretty regularly up to the Second World War — in Europe and South America. And due to difficulties in the international economic scene, it's coming back — and rather substantially," Mrs. Amirian says.

The terms of countertrade agreements are as varied as the products covered by them. The products can be Argentine garlic for Italian automobile replacement parts, Mexican cocoa beans for Malaysian rubber, Yugoslav timber harks for U.S. jet aircraft or Turkish white goods (refrigerators, stoves) for Libyan oil.

The terms are tailor-made for each deal and typically can call for the exchange to run for a number

of years, to be undertaken only on a "best efforts" basis or to carry a penalty clause for failing to reach the contracted target.

At first, importing countries concentrated on getting Western firms to accept manufactured and semi-manufactured products, which were less marketable, due in some cases to their quality or to import restrictions in the industrialized countries. But as world trade slows, even raw materials such as crude oil and basic commodities like coffee and cocoa are available for offset deals.

"There are no more holy cows," says one trader, "trade oil is being offered like cement or steel or tea or fertilizer."

No one knows for sure what percentage of world commerce falls under the countertrade heading.

The wheelers and dealers whose professional lives are spent constructing the complicated trade swaps say that countertrade is expanding — and fast. Experts at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based organization dedicated to the expansion of multilateral trade, as well as those at the Organization for Economic

Cooperation and Development concur with that assessment.

The expansion is especially noteworthy as the volume of overall world trade declined by about 2 percent last year, according to a recent estimate by the GATT secretariat. Unofficial "guesstimates" put countertrade at about 30 percent of total world trade.

The vexing aspect of countertrade is that it risks politicizing the postwar system of open, nondiscriminatory multilateral trade arrangements. Orders are not won on the basis of open competition on price and quality of the goods offered but on the basis of which seller is prepared to buy an equivalent amount of goods from the importer.

"There have been endless arguments whether countertrade violates the GATT arrangements," says a senior international trade official who requested not to be identified. In his opinion, "putting unilateral conditions on trade violates the spirit if not the letter of the GATT. Balancing imports and exports is not expressly forbidden," he acknowledges, "but the lan-

guage of the articles condemns these practices in a general way."

U.S. officials say flatly that it contravenes the commitment to an open international trading system.

And yet, the issue has never been put up for question at the GATT. As one official explains it, "For the simple reason that no member government has raised the question."

One explanation for that is the realization that countertrade is helping to keep trade flowing, another is the reluctant admission that some forms of trade balancing are acceptable.

"Eastern Europe cannot be expected to abide by the rules of a multilateral free trading system," says a European official. "It needs a bridging system and countertrade provides that."

Countertrade became fashionable in the early 1970s, when Eastern Europe's appetite for Western technology began to run well ahead of its ability to pay for such imports.

The East-bloc states, using Western exporters' eagerness to make a sale, required them to buy manufactured or semi-manufactured goods unrelated to the imported

product or to accept raw materials for which the exporters then had to find buyers. A variation on this theme, called compensation arrangements, has the Western firm contract to purchase some of the output produced from the sale of its technology, plant or equipment.

The practice widened in the late 1970s, when rampant inflation sent prices of all goods skyrocketing and kindled fears in the developed countries about access to stable supplies of key raw materials. Companies in Japan, France and West Germany were the most prominent to engage in long-term contracts to import raw materials. Often these deals were set within the framework of a government-to-government trade agreement, wherein the value of the exports were to be matched by an equal value of imports.

The latest impetus away from trading for cash is the spreading debt crisis of the developing countries, who do not have the money to repay their loans let alone new imports.

Indonesia has one of the toughest countertrade requirements. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



## Soviet Defector Names Japanese Politicians As Contacts for KGB

By Henry Scott Stokes  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A Soviet spy who defected to the United States in 1979 has identified eight Japanese, including three well-known Socialist politicians, who he says acted as his contacts in the 1970s in Tokyo.

## Correction Of Satellite Is Hindered

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Efforts to move a \$100-million communications satellite into proper orbit have been complicated because of apparent damage to several of the satellite's small thruster rockets, NASA officials said Thursday.

The satellite was put into space April 4 from the orbiting space shuttle Challenger, but began circling the Earth in the wrong orbit. NASA scientists had planned to gradually shift the craft into the proper orbit through a series of firing from the satellite's one-pound-thrusters.

But Ron Browning, the NASA project manager, said Thursday that one or two of the satellite's 16 thrusters appear not to work because of damage incurred when the satellite was launched from the Challenger.

"It does not mean we can't adhere to our objective. It just makes it more difficult," Mr. Browning said.

He said he expects a delay of several weeks while scientists conduct further tests.

The Tracking and Data Relay Satellite, the world's largest and most powerful communications satellite, has been wandering off course since it was launched.

It was supposed to have orbited 22,300 miles (35,680 kilometers) above Earth, high enough that it would escape most of the planet's gravity. But a booster rocket failed and the craft entered an orbit 21,800 to 13,800 miles high.

## N-Freeze Alternatives Rejected in U.S. House

By Margot Hornblower  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ignoring a last-minute appeal from President Ronald Reagan, the House has defeated attempts to water down the nuclear-freeze resolution, but put off a final vote on the freeze until next week.

By a 219-190 vote, the Democratic-controlled body defeated Wednesday an amendment sponsored by Representative Elliott H. Levitas, a Georgia Democrat, proposing the "hold-down alternative," which called for retiring two old nuclear weapons for every new one built.

That approach has been endorsed by more than 40 senators, including Sam Nunn, another Georgia Democrat, and Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat. Mr. Levitas predicted that it would be the position of an eventual House-Senate conference on the resolution.

On a 219-195 vote, the House turned aside an amendment by Representative Hank Brown, a Colorado Republican, which called for reducing nuclear weapons before pursuing a freeze, as proposed by the administration.

Freeze proponents said both amendments would muddy the issue and allow the United States and Soviet Union to build new destabilizing weapons systems rather than freeze arms at current levels and then undertake reductions.

Those favoring the amendments said the issue was as much political as substantive. "Politics is the animating force — any such to beat the administration with," said Representative Henry J. Hyde, an Illinois Republican.

The book is "KGB Today: The Hidden Hand." It was written by John Barron, based on interviews in the United States with the former Soviet agent.

The accusations came as no great surprise here since Mr. Levchenko, when he appeared in public in the United States last year, said he once had a large network of contacts in Japan, calling the country "a paradise for spies." But two officials announced inquiries into the latest charges. They are Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who was stung by a claim by Mr. Levchenko that a ministry code clerk worked for him, and Masaharu Gotoda, the chief cabinet secretary, who was reacting to a claimed contact in the Japanese security services.

The Soviet defector said he paid as much as \$1,500 a month to some informants, but most appear to have been unwitting contacts he made as a journalist, not KGB informants who received money.

Among those identified by Mr. Levchenko as having "knowingly or unknowingly helped the KGB" were three Socialist politicians — Shigeru Ito, Seiichi Katsumata and Tamotsu Sato — all of whom denied having worked for him.

Also named were a former Liberal Democratic Party minister, Hirohide Ishida, head of a Japanese-Soviet friendship association, who said he did not work for Mr. Levchenko, and Tokuji Yamane, now editor in chief of the daily newspaper Sankei, who issued a similar denial.

## Soviet Arrests 2 Activists

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Two human rights activists have been arrested by the KGB in the Soviet Baltic republic of Estonia, émigré sources in Stockholm said Thursday.

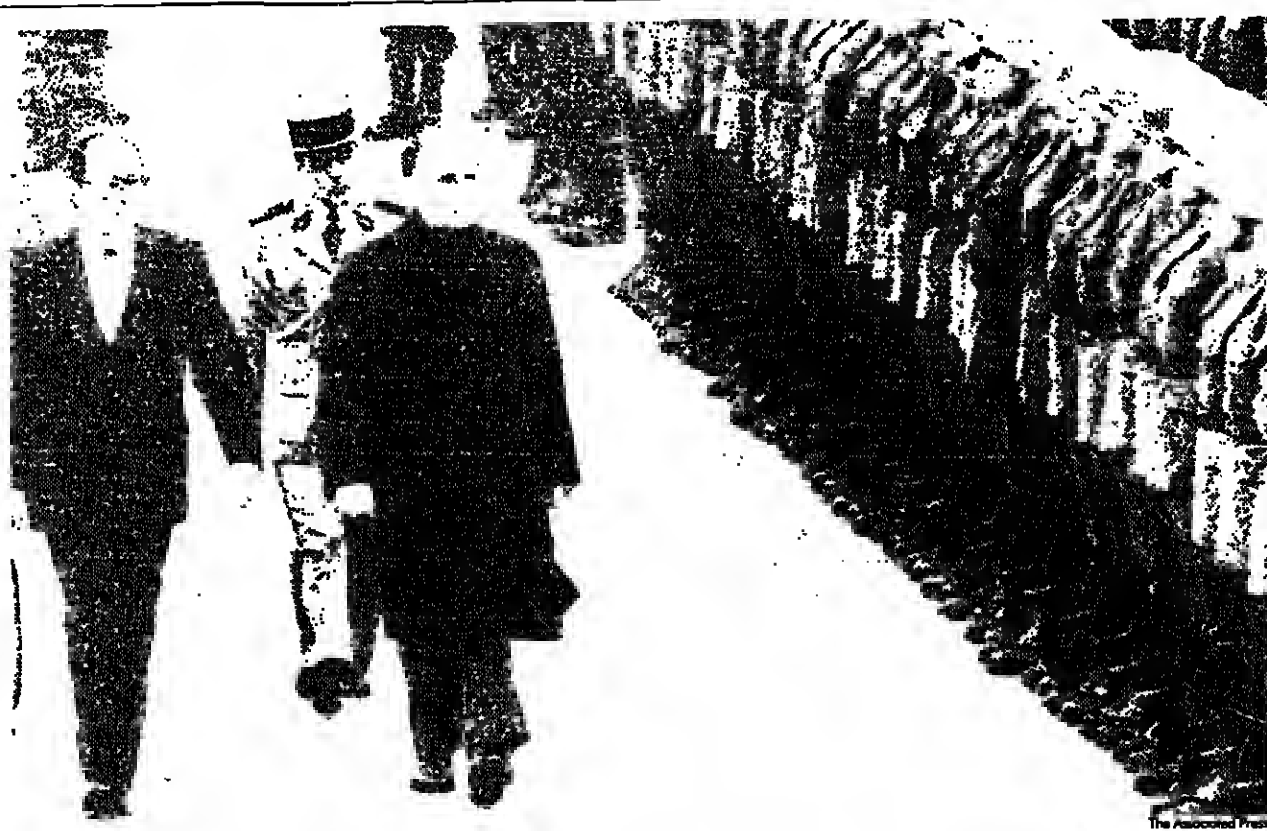
The freeze resolution, sponsored by Representative Clement J. Zablocki, a Wisconsin Democrat, and more than 200 House members, calls for a fundamental change in the administration's negotiating posture for the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks in Geneva.

Instead of negotiating reductions while also building more weapons, the resolution calls on the United States and the Soviet Union to negotiate "an immediate, mutual and verifiable freeze."

Following a freeze, it adds, they should pursue "substantial, equitable and verifiable reductions through numerical ceilings, annual percentages" or other means.

Mr. Zablocki said that the freeze would not "unilaterally preclude the development, modernization and production of U.S. nuclear systems, until those systems were included in a mutual and verifiable freeze agreement with the Soviet Union."

"We have become trapped in sophistry," said Representative Thomas J. Tauke, an Iowa Republican, of the debate. "It has degenerated into a political game."



INSPECTING THE GUARD — President François Mitterrand of France, flanked by the president of Switzerland, Pierre Aubert, inspected the guard of honor on arrival Thursday in Zurich for a two-day Swiss visit.

## Mitterrand's Rating Drops in Polls Papandreou Angers His Supporters

(Continued from Page 1)

Recent American willingness to raise the U.S. contribution from \$280 million to \$500 million in 1983-84 to help moderate Greece's armed forces — if agreement is reached — has notably improved the chances for success, according to politicians and diplomats here.

Such is Mr. Papandreou's reputation for glib behavior, however, that no one is taking the prime minister for granted when it comes to either set of negotiations.

In domestic policy, the prime minister's reforms, although well overdue, have required little expense.

Changes range from instituting civil marriage and divorce, decriminalizing adultery, overhauling the antiquated university system and granting of a general amnesty that allows tens of thousands of Greeks who fought on the Communist side in the civil war of the late 1940s to return home.

On paper, at least, the prime minister now stands on the threshold of a modicum of economic and financial prosperity, calculated to allow expensive structural changes delayed by a sluggish and vulnerable economy. If the world begins to emerge as forecast from the current recession, improved foreign-exchange income from tourism, shipping and remittances of foreign-based workers can stimulate the thin and lackluster economy.

Such a recovery would bolster Mr. Papandreou's political position. His party already controls 175 of Parliament's 300 seats.

After granting an average wage increase of 27.5 percent last year, concentrated among lower-paid workers, the government clamped on a salary freeze in January while letting prices rise as a way of damping down the economy. Inflation has been reduced from 25 percent to 20 percent annually, the balance-of-payments deficit is down from \$2.5 billion to \$2 billion and unemployment has been steadily at approximately 8 percent.

Worrying to some observers is the government's apparent sense of insecurity, underlined by its ordering of an alert by the police, army and party on Feb. 27 when it apparently felt threatened by a possible army uprising involving monarchists.

Neither Mr. Papandreou nor his ministers has explained the alert. In a country where the last military government ruled from 1967 to 1974 — the seventh such government in a century — this proved unsettling to many Greeks.

Equally unsettling has been Mr. Papandreou's authoritarian attitude toward state television. It simply did not mention a disturbing incident in which a drowned ship worker's body was dumped inside the Merchant Marine Ministry to protest alleged lack of safety precautions by shipowners.

And when a prominent rightist newspaper publisher, George Athanassiades, was shot and killed recently, Mr. Papandreou personally intervened to fire a television news editor who broadcast a statement by the leader of the opposition New Democracy party, Evangelos Averoff, suggesting the crime was politically motivated.

## Trilateral Panel to Meet

Reuters

ROME — Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will address a meeting of the Trilateral Commission, which begins Sunday.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Hussein Letter Said to Blame U.S.

AMMAN, Jordan (Combined Dispatches) — King Hussein, in a letter to President Ronald Reagan, has blamed the breakdown in his talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization partly on Washington's failure to recognize the PLO, Jordanian officials said Thursday.

The officials confirmed local press reports that Hussein sent a letter to Mr. Reagan following Jordan's announcement Sunday that it was abandoning talks with the PLO on a Middle East peace move. They said the letter cited U.S. "indecisiveness," its failure to pressure Israel into withdrawing forces from Lebanon and Israel's refusal to halt the building of settlements in the West Bank.

Mr. Arafat left Tunis unexpectedly Thursday night for a two-day visit to Bulgaria. The Tunisian news agency reported. He had been expected to chair a meeting of the PLO leadership Friday to discuss the breakdown of the talks with Jordan.

### Mubarak Reported to Reject Offer

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak was quoted Thursday as saying that he had rejected an Arafat offer of billions of dollars in oil revenues in return for scrapping the second part of the Camp David peace accords concerning Palestinian self-rule.

The account said Mr. Mubarak did not identify who made the offer, but some veteran observers believe he meant Libya. He was said to have made the disclosure while briefing Egyptian journalists on the plane that carried him home Tuesday from a tour of five Far Eastern countries. His remarks were carried by the newspaper Al-Ahram.

"Someone came to us saying that the Arabs are ready to give Egypt several billions of dollars in return for canceling the second document of the Camp David agreement concerning a settlement of the Palestinian question, but we rejected the offer and will always reject such offers," Mr. Mubarak was quoted as saying. He said he had turned it down because Egypt would lose its credibility if it broke a commitment it had accepted voluntarily.

### Egypt and Jordan to Resume Trade

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt and Jordan announced the resumption of trade relations Thursday, four years after Arab nations severed all links with Egypt for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

Officials said the trade agreement stipulates the restoration of the 1978 protocol under which Egypt sold Jordan rice, onions, potatoes, peanuts, cotton and textiles and imported leather, woolen clothes and batteries.

The agreement was signed by Mohsen Saleh Hourani, undersecretary in Jordan's Trade Ministry, and his Egyptian colleague, Ahmed Wafai.

### Italian Farmers Protest EC Prices

BRENNERO, Italy (AP) — More than 2,000 Italian farmers protesting the European Community's price policies staged a six-hour blockade of the Brenner Pass Thursday, cutting highway and railroad traffic between Italy and Austria.

The protest was called by farmers' associations in Lombardy, northern Italy. They were complaining that EC farm subsidies, aimed at evening out prices, had not been changed to reflect last month's 25-percent devaluation of the lira.

### Sofia Convicts 2 Italians of Spying

BELGRADE (UPI) — A Sofia court on Thursday sentenced two Italians to prison terms, after finding them guilty of military espionage, the Bulgarian news agency BTA reported.

Paolo Farsetti, 34, and Gabriella Trevisin, 26, were sentenced respectively to 10½ years and three years in prison. Mr. Farsetti, while pleading not guilty to the military espionage charges, admitted to having inadvertently taken pictures of military installations in the summer of 1982, BTA said. Miss Trevisin confessed to the charges, the agency said. Her lawyers said they would appeal the sentences.

The Italians were arrested on Aug. 26 on the Black Sea coast. The police said they had found pictures of military sites in their possession. Their convictions came at a time of heightened tension between Italy and Bulgaria, because of published allegations that the Bulgarian secret service may have been involved in the attempt to assassinate the pope in May 1981.

### Prima Linea Abandons Violence

BOLOGNA (Reuters) — Italy's leftist Prima Linea guerrilla group once the most powerful after the Red Brigades, has abandoned its armed struggle against the state, one of its leaders said Thursday.

Paolo Zambianchi, on trial for activities in the group's Bologna cell, said during a break in proceedings: "We have decided that the Prima Linea experience is over." Mr. Zambianchi said he spoke on behalf of all members of the group, which emerged in Turin in the mid-1970s. "We are no longer interested by armed actions which cannot be useful to the masses," he said.

Last year 87 of its members were sentenced to a total of 467 years in prison at the end of a mass trial in Bergamo. The present trial in Bologna is being conducted simultaneously with another in Florence. Between them they involve many of the Prima Linea's leading figures. There are other trials in Rome and Milan. More than 2,000 leftist guerrillas are now in prison in Italy. In January, the Red Brigades announced that their armed struggle against the state was over.

### For the Record

PARIS (UPI) — An estimated 150 striking medical students Thursday occupied the Arc de Triomphe, barricaded the entry to tourists and began a 24-hour sit-in. The police made no move to evict them.

KHARTOUM, Sudan (UPI) — Sudanese voters went to the polls Thursday to cast ballots for the re-election of President Gaafar Nimeiri for a third six-year term.

BOGOTA (AP) — Leftist guerrillas in Colombia Thursday freed Kenneth Bishop, a Texaco executive, 38 days after they kidnapped him. It was not known if any ransom was paid.

PALERMO, Sicily (Reuters) — Seven men, including two reputed Mafia chiefs, were shot and killed Wednesday, continuing a series of murders that have already resulted in five deaths this week.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Budget Committee was deadlocked Thursday over a possible tax increase for 1984 after a Democratic-led move to dismantle much of President Ronald Reagan's tax program failed on a 11-11 tie vote.

## Fighting Again Delays Talks on Gulf Oil Spill

United Press International

BEIRUT — Iran said Thursday that it had taken back some of its territory from Iraqi forces, but Iraq, denying the claim, said its troops had destroyed most of three Iranian divisions since Iran launched an offensive on Sunday.

The hostilities continued to delay talks aimed at controlling a vast oil spill from Iranian oil wells. The spill from the wells has reportedly spread the length of the Gulf.

"Islamic combatants liberated new strategic heights early this morning, passing through minifields [and] explosive traps," IRNA, the Iranian news agency, reported Thursday.

A military communiqué reported by the Iraqi News Agency, however, said Iranian forces "have failed to capture a single inch of Iraqi territory." It added that 9,832 Iraqis had been killed since the start of the offensive.

The agency broadcast, monitored in Beirut, said Iran had lost 24 tanks, 18 troop carriers and 28 trucks. It did not detail Iraqi losses.

Independent confirmation of the claims could not be obtained. Meanwhile, Gulf states threatened by the oil spill scheduled a meeting in Kuwait in an effort to persuade Iran and Iraq to agree to a cease-fire that would enable experts to cap the damaged oil wells.

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## Poland Said to Defer Approving U.S. Envoy

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Poland is holding up approval of a new U.S. ambassador until the Reagan administration makes "a sort of positive gesture" toward Warsaw, according to a senior Polish official.

The official said the nominee — John D. Scanlan, a career Foreign Service officer — had been proposed more than three months ago by Washington. Ambassador Francis Meehan, whom Mr. Scanlan was to replace, left Warsaw in February, and the embassy is under a lower-ranking diplomat.

The State Department declined to comment on the report. A U.S. official said Mr. Scanlan, who has served three times in Poland, is now at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

The Polish Foreign Ministry official, who spoke Monday on condition he not be named, indicated that Poland had intended to take steps toward further national reconciliation before Pope John Paul II's arrival for a visit June 16 in Poland. He asserted, however, that the United States must make the first move in U.S.-Polish relations.

Poland's Communist authorities have been reluctant to appear to be making concessions under pressure from the church or Western states. But the ministry official said the papal trip, although ostensibly a religious pilgrimage, would have a political impact.

He said Poland would not lift martial law before the June visit of the pope, nor would it meet calls by the Roman Catholic Church for a general amnesty for political prisoners. But he added "there will be a lot of improvements" before the pope's arrival.

Relations between Poland and the West worsened after the declaration of martial law in December 1981 and the imposition of Western economic sanctions.

The Reagan administration has suspended agricultural credits to Poland, banned Polish fishermen operating in U.S. waters and revoked landing rights in the United States for LOT, Poland's national airline. Washington has also blocked negotiations on rescheduling Poland's official foreign debt and on Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund.

After the formal abolition of the independent trade union Solidarity last October by the Polish parliament, the United States also withdrew Poland's most-favored-nation trading status, effectively raising the price of Polish imports.

Poland's relations with Western states have been disturbed by the sanctions, but the Warsaw government has singled out the Reagan administration for harshest

treatment as the main instigator of the East-West confrontation.

The official confirmed that a Polish Foreign Ministry department chief, Jan Kinast, visited Washington in early February for exploratory talks and was led to believe that a re-evaluation of U.S. policy would produce something in "two or three weeks."

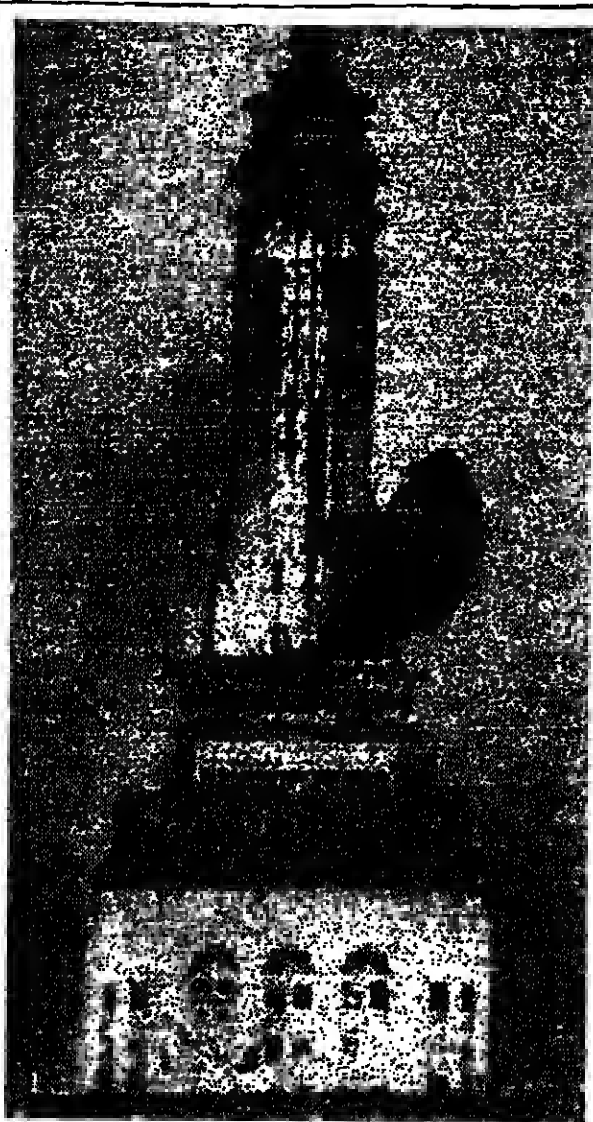
A U.S. diplomat said that Mr. Kinast had met with Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, among others, for general discussions on U.S.-Polish relations but that "no commitments were made."

"We are waiting for a sort of positive gesture on your side," the Polish official said, adding, however, that he did not mean to make a "formal linkage" between such a gesture and approval of Mr. Scanlan.

There has been much speculation that the papal visit would provide an opportunity for the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to ease certain repressive measures and for Western governments to ease economic sanctions.

While ruling out a general amnesty for the approximately 1,500 people convicted of martial law crimes, the official said the process that began in January of considering clemency on a case-by-case basis for political prisoners might be accelerated.

He did not elaborate on other moves the government is considering. What he did outline appeared to fall short of the Reagan administration's conditions for an end to the sanctions — a final lifting of martial law and the restoration of a dialogue between the authorities and "truly representative forces of the Polish nation," such as the dominant Catholic Church and free trade unions.



**BACK ON TOP** — Fifty years after King Kong scaled the Empire State Building in the 1933 film classic, the giant gorilla returned — in the form of an eight-story balloon — to New York City. An attempt to position the balloon last week failed. After hanging around the skyscraper for a week, Kong will be taken on tour to mark the movie's anniversary.

## Chicago Vote: Democrats Avert a Split

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The margin of 40,000 votes that gave the Chicago mayor race to Representative Harold Washington also spared the national Democratic Party from a damaging loss of prestige and, for the time being, tamped down conflict among blacks and whites within the party.

For that reason, the Chicago election will be remembered by party leaders as one in which they may have dodged both an immediate disaster and a long-term disruption. The disaster, of course, was the prospect of losing, for the first time in 56 years, a mayoral election in a city with a heavy Democratic majority and a tradition of party-line voting.

Although the party suffered a collapse of that discipline, it avoided the humiliation of an outright defeat. Moreover, in responding to white Democrats' rejection of Mr. Washington, who is black, the national Democratic leadership also helped diminish the chances of a breakaway presidential campaign by a black candidate in 1984.

The national black political leadership began discussing such a protest candidacy after it became clear that tens of thousands of white Democrats in Chicago were rejecting Mr. Washington for racial reasons.

Unable to deliver the white vote for Mr. Washington, the Democratic National Committee instead gave him more money and more campaign support than any mayoral candidate has ever received. Committee officials also dispatched the party's white presidential candidates in a display of solidarity aimed more at the national black leaders than at Chicago's racially polarized electorate.

Now it appears that these efforts, along with the 18-percent white vote that provided Mr. Washington's margin of victory,

may be enough to drain the emotional energy from the drive for a black presidential candidate.

As for the Republicans, the defeat of Bernard E. Epton cost their

### NEWS ANALYSIS

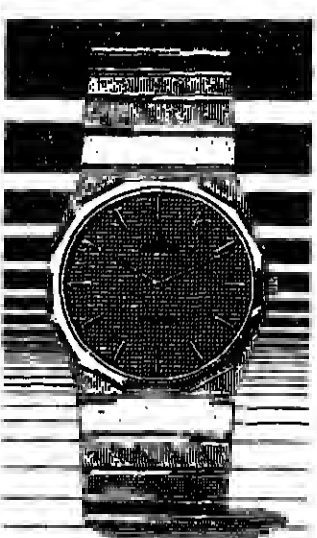
party an opportunity to embarrass the Democrats in one of their citadels.

Mr. Epton's defeat was also costly in practical terms. If he had won, national Republican leaders planned to install Republican officials in positions where they could monitor the voting count. Republicans believe voting irregularities have made it difficult for the party to carry Illinois in presidential elections.

Otherwise, neither the Republican National Committee nor the White House was particularly upset by the outcome. At a time when President Ronald Reagan wants better relations with blacks, Mr. Epton's defeat removed from the national political scene a Republican who had been accused of using racist appeals.

The Republican leaders in Washington kept Mr. Epton at arm's length precisely because they did not want blacks to get the idea that Republicans would go to any lengths to defeat a candidate who was a member of a minority group.

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## Angolan Official and Shultz Meet on Namibia

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The highest-ranking Angolan official to visit Washington has held an unpublished meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz to discuss South Africa's occupation of South-West Africa (Namibia) and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, according to administration officials.

The officials said the visitor, Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Alexandre Rodrigues, held talks Wednesday with State Department officials. Mr. Rodrigues, who is interior minister, is regarded as the No. 2 official in Angola.

The United States and Angola have no diplomatic relations, and the possibility of establishing ties after a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was also discussed in the last few days, officials said.

Officials said the talks were the 11th round of U.S.-Angolan discussions in the last two years and the first in Washington. Other sessions have been held in Luanda, the Angolan capital, at the United Nations and in third-country capitals.

The last session, between Mr. Rodrigues and Frank G. Wisner, the deputy assistant secretary for African affairs, was held March 15 and 16 in Paris. The Angolans then

asked the United States to hold the next meeting in Washington. This led to hope within the State Department, officials said, that Mr. Rodrigues would be carrying with him a detailed proposal for parallel Cuban and South African withdrawals as a way of ending the stalemate.

The officials said Mr. Rodrigues had not made such a proposal. He has indicated in conversations, however, that the Angolans understand that unless there is an agreement on some parallel action to end the presence of the 25,000 Cubans in Angola and the 15,000 South Africans in Namibia, it will be impossible to achieve the inde-

pendence of Namibia from South Africa's control.

The United States has also told the Angolans that until there is agreement on the troop withdrawal question it will not be possible to normalize relations.

With four other Western nations — Britain, Canada, France and West Germany — the United States has been negotiating with Angola and South Africa on the conditions for the independence of Namibia in the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which calls for a cease-fire, South African withdrawal from the territory, deployment of UN forces and observers, and elections.

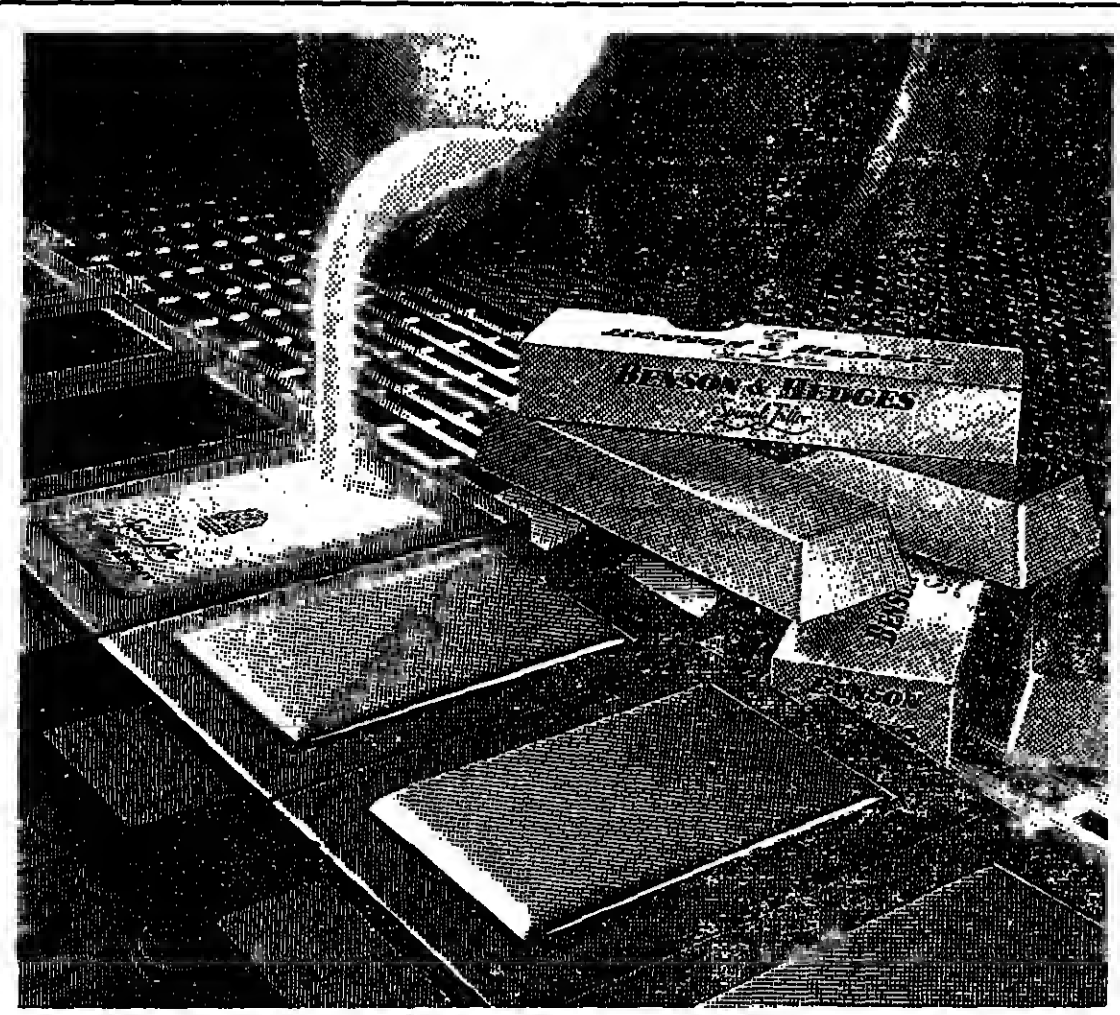
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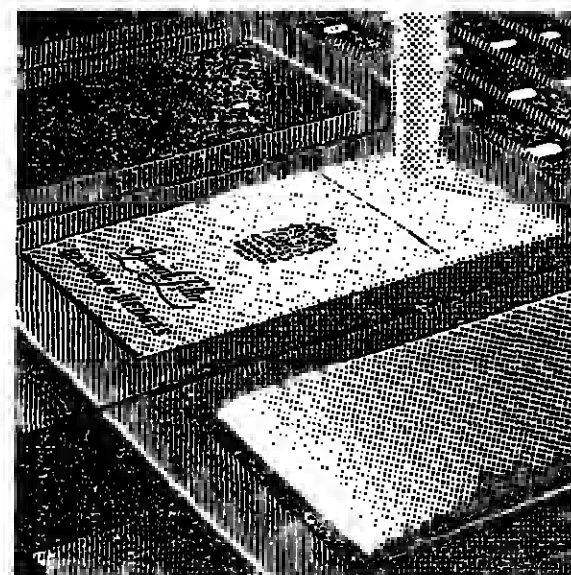
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Bearing Witness, 1983

Yesterday mother still drew  
Sleep toward them like a white moon.  
There was the doll with cheeks dewed  
by kisses  
In one arm.  
The stuffed pet, already  
Brought to life by love.  
In the other —  
Now blows the wind of dying.  
Blows the shifts over the hair  
That no one will comb again.

Those lines are from "O the Night of the Weeping Children" by Nelly Sachs, who fled Germany in 1940 and won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1966.

Among the children with unkempt hair whom she memorialized are Elliott Zaretsky's three brothers and sisters, Sam Sherron's two sisters, a young girl whom Jenny Eisenstein

saw lie down and refuse to wake up, and the babies Adam Tems saw thrown into a truck. Mr. Zaretsky, Mr. Sherron, Mrs. Eisenstein and Mr. Tems are among the thousands of Holocaust survivors meeting in Washington this week. So are Esther Kozminski, who hasn't seen her sister since Dec. 6, 1940; Bella Cantarski, who was hiding in the woods when the war ended and recalls, "It was so quiet. I said to myself, 'Where's God?'" — and Jan Weiss, who says, "I wanted to bear witness, to let everyone know: It happened. I was there. I survived."

Describing the death camps that housed the weeping children, their parents and those few who lived to bear their witness, Nelly Sachs wrote, "Sleep may not enter here."

Neither should it ever be allowed to enter the world's memory.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Democracy in Ecuador

Countries pay a price, in North American media neglect at least, when they fail to stage the war and revolutions that make up the stuff of most news, especially news of Latin America. Let us try to remedy some small part of that customary condition by saluting the president of Ecuador, Osvaldo Hurtado.

An academic and a Christian Democrat who is now 43, Mr. Hurtado helped lead his country out of military dictatorship in 1979, becoming the elected president and then the president. Ecuador was promptly hit by its greatest economic crisis in 50 years. Part of that crisis arose from the familiar interaction of poverty, painfully uneven development and world recession. Another part flowed from the readiness of Ecuadorian military leaders of the 1970s to accept the immense loans that Western private bankers pushed upon them at a time when Ecuador was selling its modest amounts of oil for up to \$40 a barrel. (The current price is \$30.) As a result, not only were economic health and social peace on the line,

so was the life of Ecuador's reborn democracy. Ecuador is not out of the woods, and it may not be, even if things go smoothly, in this decade or even in this century. It is worth observing, however, how Mr. Hurtado managed Ecuador's latest ordeal just a few weeks ago. The International Monetary Fund and the private banks, by way of agreeing to refinance \$2.5 billion of Ecuador's \$6.3-billion foreign debt, had decreed the usual severe austerity measures: a second devaluation of the sucre, sharp increases in the prices of milk and fuel, and so on. The students came out in the streets, the unions called a strike. Mr. Hurtado, explaining the need for the firm, and calm, was soon restored, without untoward violence and without the military coming out of the barracks.

President Hurtado has earned not only respect for his leadership but a hearing for his appeal for international cooperation, especially cooperation among the democracies of the Western Hemisphere.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Result in Chicago

Harold Washington has been elected mayor of Chicago by a large margin to quash any doubts about the integrity of the result. He has won a decisive, if by no means overwhelming, victory. Now the difficult work begins. The mayor-elect will have to try to satisfy the expectations of his followers and persuade those who bitterly opposed him that he is giving heed to their legitimate interests. That is not easy, but it has been done before, to other cities, by mayors both black and white.

Some people have treated this contest as if it were the first time a black candidate with an almost entirely black constituency ran against a white candidate with an almost entirely white constituency for control of a major city's government. We think it is more likely to turn out to be the last. The trend around the United States is for both black and white voters to support candidates on the basis of issue posi-

tions and priorities, regardless of race, and for black and white candidates to seek support from voters of both races.

Increasingly, both blacks and whites no longer believe that their interests can be served only by officeholders of their own race. That is why the ugly racial appeals to Chicago are probably not a preview of the politics to come but a reprise of politics that is, fortunately, not nearly so common as it used to be.

Still, there is no cause for smugness here. The Chicago campaign shows how easy it is to inflame feelings of racial hatred and distrust that still exist in the hearts of too many Americans. A few careless remarks, some ill-advised campaign strategy — and a great city is engulfed in fear and animosity. That is something that self-promoting politicians, and not just those in Chicago, might keep in mind.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### This Year's Crop of Films

Social significance figures in all the movies nominated this year for major Academy Awards. They express perhaps the most positive feature of American democracy: a constant striving for improvement, an upward mobility of popular culture.

To get a feel for the quality of this year's crop, it is useful to recall winners from the past. Movies with important themes have often done well. Recent winners include "Ordinary People," which dealt with the breakup of a marriage, and "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," which had madness as its subject matter. But back in 1959 there was "Ben Hur," a saga of chariot racing in ancient Rome utterly empty of meaning. Twenty years before, the palm went to "Gone With the Wind," a saccharine drama of an Old South that never was.

This year every film to reach the top addressed itself directly to some kind of social or political problem. "Gandhi" commands special notice in that respect. For it introduces into the "Ben Hur"-type saga the political message of passive resistance.

"Sophie's Choice" is set against the background of the Holocaust. "The Verdict" centers around corruption in the legal profession. "Missing" features violence and an official cover-up in Latin America. "F.T." explores the difference in perceptions that separates adults from children. "Tootsie" casts the everlasting war between the sexes in the dimensions of a role reversal.

The nominees for the Academy Awards, and "Gandhi" especially, bear witness to the questing spirit, the ceaseless effort for spread-

ing everything, including comprehension, to wider and wider circles. America, in other words, houses an aspiring society.

—Syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft.

### The West German Census

The decision by West Germany's highest court to block the execution of a population census due to start at the end of the month is a salutary one which ought to give comfort to democrats everywhere. It is of particular relevance in Britain, where strong and entirely understandable misgivings were voiced in Parliament only this week about our own feeble and lopsided Data Protection Bill.

The Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe, in the equivalent of an interim injunction, lent the strength to a powerful groundswell of protest which runs right across the political spectrum. Whatever its final judgment on the 1982 law which set up the census and on the intense detail demanded of respondents, the court has made a fundamental libertarian point by ruling that its legality must be established before, rather than after, it is carried out.

—The Guardian (London).

### Bartenders vs. Drunks

America needs more people like the National Bartenders Union. Last week it called for all states to raise the legal drinking age to 21, even though such a standard probably would put some bartenders out of work. Main reason for the stand is the climbing rate of traffic deaths caused by drunken driving.

—The Fargo (North Dakota) Forum.

## FROM OUR APRIL 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Tehran Police Apologize

TEHRAN — It now transpires that in addition to committing the offense of forcing their way into women's apartments of a house during a domiciliary visit in search of the perpetrators of the recent attempt on the life of the shah, the police also stole property. The house they thus broke into was that of two Russian subjects. The latter were arrested but the enquiry held by the Minister of Justice failed to find any proof of guilt. The men were handed over to the Russian Legation. The Governor of Tehran made his excuses to the Russian Legation and promised restitution of the property stolen. The public, however, insists on the Governor and the Superintendent of Police being brought to trial and punished.

### 1933: Swastika Angers French

MEIZ, France — Four German tourists who declared they intended visiting the battlefields in France over the Easter holidays were roughly handled by a crowd because they refused to detach a small triangular pennant with the Nazi emblem from the rear of their automobile. The Germans, coming from the Rhineland, stopped in front of the Metz station to buy newspapers. They were asked to take down the swastika emblem and on refusing to do so, one of the crowd struck the chauffeur in the face. Police asked the Germans to follow them to the police station, where their passports were found in order. The Germans declared their right to fly the swastika, since it was now Germany's national emblem.

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## Sartawi: 'In Worlds We Create'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Dr. Issam Sartawi, the PLO diplomat, knew he was risking his life when he spoke out for peace with Israel. And he knew who the likely killers were: the Abu Nidal gang. When I saw him in Paris last year he told me how the gang had murdered other PLO moderates as well as, in his words, "carrying out a series of atrocious acts against Jews in Europe." But if the risk was known, the reality of Dr. Sartawi's assassination by an Abu Nidal gunman in Portugal last Sunday was a horror beyond anticipation.

Nothing has brought home so grimly, for me, the irrationality that obstructs peace in the Middle East.

And after the brutality of the murder there was the cynicism of crocodile tears. On all sides, men who had rejected Issam Sartawi to life praised him to death.

Yasser Arafat, blaming the murder on "Zionist intelligence," said Dr. Sartawi's death was a great loss to the Palestinian cause. But on that very day Chairman Arafat failed the test of courage that Dr. Sartawi knew was essential to Palestinian hopes: demonstration of the courage to support negotiations with Israel about the West Bank.

In his years of exploring avenues to peace, Dr. Sartawi was operating on behalf of Mr. Arafat, but the chairman seldom acknowledged it. When the Palestine National Council met in Algiers in February, he prevented Dr. Sartawi from speaking.

The Israeli government's reaction to the assassination was also cynical. The cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor, commented that Arabs who talk to Israelis "are sometimes shot and killed." The Begin government has not encouraged Israelis to talk with PLO figures. Doves who met with Dr. Sartawi over the years found themselves denounced at home.

The leader of Israel's Labor opposition, Shimon Peres, was at the Socialist International meeting in Portugal where Dr. Sartawi was murdered. The day before his death, Dr. Sartawi wrote a letter to him calling for a negotiated settlement as "the only civilized solution for the Middle East."

But Mr. Peres had lobbied at the meeting to exclude Dr. Sartawi from official participation. Israel's supposed alternative to Menachem Begin was so spineless that he did not want to be seen at a Socialist meeting with a moderate Palestinian.

The American reaction to the death of Dr. Sartawi is not full of courage either. Secretary of State George Shultz spoke with regret of the murder of "a moderate Palestinian." But for many years, under both Republican and Democratic administrations, Dr. Sartawi was prevented from coming to America. American officials were afraid of Israeli criticism if "a moderate Palestinian" made reasonable speeches in America.

If those who now praise Issam Sartawi mean it, they will do something about the ideas he cared for so passionately.

The passion is there in the notes of my talks with him.

The evil of Abu Nidal's avowed policy of murder was one subject that exercised him. The gang had admitted an attack on a Vienna synagogue, he noted, and on Jewish schoolchild-



ren in Antwerp. "For God's sake," Dr. Sartawi said, "why doesn't the world protest these acts of anti-Semitism? People have no right to keep silent in the face of such things."

"And Abu Nidal is unable to act without support. If the world pointed a finger at his supporters, it would help in forcing them to stop." He meant the governments of Syria and Iraq, which agree on practically nothing except support of Abu Nidal, in money and refuge. They have, Dr. Sartawi said, a responsibility when the Abu Nidal gangsters strike.

Even the Israeli government has failed to acknowledge the particular character of Abu Nidal. It used an Abu Nidal attack on the Israeli ambassador in London last June as the excuse to invade Lebanon, calling it a PLO attack. But the killers had PLO officials on their assassination list, too.

Peace was of course the other subject of Dr. Sartawi's passion. He believed that there was a will for peace, among Israelis and Palestinians, even when their leaders seemed uncompromising. "That's normal," he said. "People want to live. One of the sad things is the failure of the peace camp in Israel to get enough recognition in the United States or Europe."

But whatever happened politically in Israel, he wanted the Palestinians to act for peace — to their own interest, because war would not give them the homeland they wanted.

"I think we must come out unambiguously," Issam Sartawi said, "for two states living side by side in peace — unilaterally, regardless of what the Israelis do. Chairman Arafat will have to decide sooner or later."

He added: "We live in worlds we create for ourselves."

The New York Times.



"Keep moving or those birds will get us."

## Sartawi: For 'Just and Lasting Peace'

PARIS — The failure by the United States to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization is a troubling blot on the American diplomatic record. The moral and political imperatives that characterize Palestinian-American relations argue urgently for a serious effort to correct this anomaly.

For its part, the PLO has done what it can to remove the obstacles to better relations — demonstrating the strong desire of many in the organization for a just and honorable peace.

The Palestinian people's claim to nationhood and their right to choose their own representatives should be accepted by the United States as an inalienable right — a right that cannot be denied on grounds of political expediency and shifting definitions of national interest. Nor should recognition of this claim be subordinated to the will of a third party. It is a decision that bears directly on America's long-range interests.

The most serious obstacle to improved relations was created by then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1975 when he recognized that the United States would not recognize the PLO until it recognized Israel's right to exist and accepted United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. Since then, successive U.S. administrations have ratified the Kissinger commitment, making it the backbone of America's Middle East policy.

The government of Israel has greatly benefited from Mr. Kissinger's commitment — even though the Israeli government itself sought contact with the PLO

Dr. Issam Sartawi, the PLO's roving envoy who was assassinated Sunday in Portugal, wrote this commentary shortly before the recent Algiers meeting of the Palestine National Council.

when it found such ties convenient. Early this year, for example, the Begin government sent an Israeli delegation, Ariel Eliav, to negotiate with the PLO about exchanging prisoners. Thus, ironically, Israel permitted itself what it adamantly denied to the United States.

Yet neither the Kissinger edict nor Israeli pressure has prevented Palestinian-American contacts. On several occasions American authorities accepted direct PLO help, as for example in 1976 when the PLO protected and provisioned the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and helped evacuate American citizens from Lebanon. This so impressed Mr. Kissinger that he sent a personal letter of thanks to Yasser Arafat.

Some years later, during the Iranian hostage crisis, the PLO was instrumental in arranging the release of female and black American prisoners. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance acknowledged this help with another message of thanks to Mr. Arafat. Clearly, Palestinian-American contacts can be of immense value to both sides.

More recently, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, Nicholas A. Veliotis, stressed that the Reagan administration views the Kissinger commitment not as an ultimatum but as an invitation for the PLO to establish rela-

tions with the United States. A careful review of the Palestinian record demonstrates that the PLO has formally accepted this invitation by removing the last remaining obstacles in the way of formal relations with the United States.

The Palestine National Council took the first important step in April 1981 when it unanimously endorsed the Leonid Brezhnev initiative calling for "ensuring the security and sovereignty of all the states in the region including those of Israel." Clearly this amounts to an explicit recognition of Israel.

The PLO has also formally accepted all the principles of Resolution 242, except the paragraph — which even the United States has abandoned — that describes the Palestinian problem as a refugee question.

Finally, in January the PLO went beyond both Mr. Kissinger's conditions and the Veliotis invitation when Mr. Arafat received an Israeli delegation headed by a retired general, Matityahu Peled. The joint communiqué from the meeting, which was simultaneously broadcast by the official Palestinian news agency, Wafa, and the Israeli media, announced to the world that agreement had been reached on joint Palestinian-Israeli action to establish a just and lasting peace to the Middle East.

No one imagines that the road to peace will be easy, but despite the divisions among us, we in the PLO have amply demonstrated a commitment to a just peace. It is now up to the United States to reciprocate.

The New York Times.

## On Pershing-2s and the Security of Western Europe

By Richard Burt

The writer is U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

WASHINGTON — The United States, absent an arms agreement in the Geneva talks which would make such a step unnecessary, is to begin deployment of Europe of a new intermediate-range missile later this year, the Pershing-2.

Like the ground-launched cruise missile, which is also scheduled for deployment this year, the Pershing-2 has a range sufficient to reach targets to the Soviet Union.

The deployment of the Pershing-2 would fulfill a commitment to our NATO allies to respond to the massive Soviet buildup of SS-20 missiles. It would, of course, be unnecessary if the Soviets accepted President Reagan's offer to eliminate this entire category of nuclear weaponry.

The Soviet Union, not surprisingly, would prefer a different outcome: that the Soviets keep their missiles, while we not deploy our own.

The Soviets have mounted a major political and propaganda effort to forestall Pershing-2 deployment, alleging that the missile is a uniquely dangerous terror weapon, that it has a "first-strike" capability against Soviet strategic forces, and that, in consequence, the Soviet Union will have to adopt a "launch-on-warning" policy if the Pershing is deployed.

None of these charges bears serious scrutiny. The Soviet Union's choice of this line of argument, however, does reveal a good deal about its view of Western Europe and about the relationship it would like to establish between European security and that of the Soviet Union.

Any nuclear-armed missile is, of course, a terrifyingly destructive weapon. Therefore, alleged Soviet concerns over the Pershing-2 have to be put into some perspective.

This American missile is considerably less destructive than the SS-20. It has a much shorter range, 1,800 vs. 5,000 kilometers. It has only one warhead, as compared with the three warheads on each SS-20. That single Pershing warhead is less powerful than any one of those on the SS-20.

The Pershing flies no faster than the SS-20. It could reach targets in the Soviet Union no more quickly than Soviet land-based missiles can presently reach targets anywhere in Western Europe, or than Soviet sea-based missiles can presently reach targets in the United States.

Finally, there will be, at the conclusion of U.S. deployment, only 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 108 warheads deployed. There are 351 SS-20s deployed today, with 1,053 warheads, and the number continues to grow.

Clearly, then, there is nothing uniquely threatening about the Pershing-2 missile.

The Soviet claim that the Pershing-2 represents a first-strike threat has even less substance. Ninety percent of Soviet strategic forces will be out of range of the Pershing-2. Soviet strategic command and control links, centered on Moscow, will also be out of range of the Pershing-2. In any case, the 108 Pershing-2s to be deployed are so few, when compared with the 2,350 currently deployed Soviet strategic ballistic missiles, that

the concept of the Pershing-2's use for a pre-emptive strike against the Soviet strategic force is ludicrous.

It is consequently difficult to take seriously the Soviet threat to move to a launch-on-warning policy as a result of Pershing-2. Given the much greater vulnerability of the U.S. ICBM force to Soviet strategic missiles, it also seems unlikely that Americans will feel much sympathy for the comparatively minor complications that the Pershing-2 will introduce for Soviet strategic planners.

Soviet arguments are not designed, however, to persuade Americans to cancel production of the Pershing-2. Their arguments are designed to persuade Europeans to halt deployment.

The Pershing has been singled out because, unlike the cruise missiles, which are intended to go into Italy and the United Kingdom this year, and into Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany in subsequent

years, Pershing-2 will be deployed in only one country, West Germany.

If the Soviets can succeed in blocking Pershing-2 deployments in West Germany, they will knock out a major element of NATO's 1979 decision and put themselves in a much stronger position to then block deployment of cruise missiles in all these countries, including West Germany.

The essence of Soviet arguments against the Pershing-2, and against the whole concept of NATO's INF deployment, is that it is unacceptable for them to have to face a threat from Western Europe comparable to the threat they pose to Western Europe. For the Soviets to build and deploy new missiles with the mission of targeting all Western Europe from Soviet territory is, they imply, a fact of life, to which Western Europe must acquiesce. For NATO to respond by stationing missiles in Western Europe of comparable capability some-

how is a "provocation" that the Soviet Union cannot accept.

Western Europe must realize, the Soviet Union insists, that its security is less important than that of the Soviet Union. European security is explicitly subordinated, in Soviet thinking, to that of the Soviet Union.

This Soviet view of European security makes the Soviet reaction to the NATO decision of 1979 to deploy American intermediate-range missiles to Europe much more comprehensible. The current objective of Soviet policy is to employ its geopolitical advantage and its regional nuclear superiority to intimidate Western Europe and force Western European accommodation to Soviet interests.

The deployment of 572 new American missiles, capable of reaching only limited areas of the Soviet Union, has little impact upon the U.S.-Soviet balance, at a time when both sides have more than 10,000 war-

heads, deliverable on short notice to any location in the other's country. Yet by firmly linking U.S. power to European security, this deployment will prevent Moscow from making Western Europe a nuclear hostage and thus achieving its objective of enforcing the subordination of European security to its own.

This is why the Soviet Union has reacted so strongly against NATO's 1979 decision. This is why the Soviet Union has put forward its implausible, and otherwise inexplicable, case against deployment of 108 Pershing-2s. This is why Western European leaders, recognizing their Soviet motivations, have invested so much of their own political capital in maintaining the decision agreed upon in 1979.

The Soviet Union seeks to force its view of European security upon Europe. Europe's leaders, on the other hand, are determined, whether through arms control or deployment, to ensure that the security of Europe is not accorded a lower priority than that of either of the superpowers.

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Reagan's Russians

Regarding "FBI Questions Soviet Role in Protests" (JHT, March 23):

So the FBI says that Moscow doesn't control the nuclear freeze movement in America. Not so long ago the FBI and the CIA said there was no evidence of a Soviet conspiracy to take over the world. Does anybody still believe anything Ronald Reagan says about the Russians?

DAVID WARDEN.

Tokyo.

### The 731st Regiment

Regarding "Few Reminders of War-time Horror" (JHT, March 23):

I was interested to read Christopher Wren's account of his visit to the site in China where the Japanese Army's germ warfare unit, the 731st Regiment, carried out "some of the worst atrocities of World War II." But I am also interested to notice that U.S. outrage about American protection for the likes of Klaus Barbie (JHT, March 29) does not seem to extend to U.S. protection for Japan's germ warfare specialists.

Mr. Wren writes that Lt. Gen. Shiro Ishii, the regiment's commander, "reportedly made a deal" with the United States. Members of 731 have been described to detail how they were debriefed by U.S. authorities in Japan, explicitly to return for protection from the Russians. Colleagues of Ishii have described how he was not only protected by the United States but actually taken to America, apparently to Fort Detrick, Maryland. His trail goes dead in late 1949.

America did more than just protect 731's personnel. When the Russians put some of 731's officials on trial in 1949, the United States (a) failed to provide any of the corroborating evi-

dence it had, (b) failed to publicize the charges on what were, after all, international war crimes, and (c) did what it could to discredit charges which it knew to be true. As late as 1979, a senior U.S. official was calling the trial "just propaganda" and "a lot of baloney."

It is admirably restrained of the Chinese not to want to push the matter further, but what about the Japanese? These people were the Japanese equivalent of Dr. Mengele — if possible, even worse than Barbie. What did the United States want them for? Has the time now come when it might be possible to find out what Ishii and his colleagues gave the United States that was so valuable? And where was Ishii between 1949 and his reported death in 1959?

The Chinese official interviewed by Mr. Wren at Harbin says that no Americans were used in 731's experiments. Evidence brought to light by John Powell and the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists contradicts this and suggests that the United States covered this up, too, as revelation of it would have blown the U.S. government's cover-up for the 731 gang.

Is it too much to ask what America was doing protecting a large group of Mengeles, bringing them to America and apparently taking over their work? And stopping others from bringing them to justice? Why so little outrage, and no investigation?

JON HALLIDAY.

London.

### Terrible Consequence

Regarding "Assessing a German Era's Far-Reaching Legacy" (JHT, April 6) by David Schoenbaum:

The victims in World War I, which had resulted from friction among the powers in Europe, did not solve the

problem and left a great deal of dynamite behind them. Hitler being the villain who eventually lit the match. Had he not been there, someone else could have done so. Hitler himself was surely the most terrible example of the consequences of such failures.

GUSTAV ADOLF POURROY.

Singapore.

### Nudging a Renaissance

It may not be too late to return to the subject of the French government's conference of artists and intellectuals and George Will's raucous musings (JHT, Feb. 17) to the effect that nobody can take Norman Mailer seriously and that a lady as well-endowed as Sophia Loren can only have a birdbrain — ergo, the French government must really be in a bind if it turns to these people for advice.

But the French government was not asking anyone for outright practical advice. It was seeking to give an impetus to imagination in Western society by soliciting people whose business is imagination. The assumption is that while we are in an economic crisis, the crisis is not merely economic, and that the outcome depends on finding solutions that are not only practical.

Mr. Will may have forgotten that revolutions that are not always violent incubate in the more generous imaginations of an epoch. This was

true of the Renaissance, which was not violent, and true of the French Revolution, too. ("C'en la fausse Voltaire! C'est la fausse Rousseau!")

As a participant, may I suggest that the conference was a brilliant initiative. A car is carried out, I would assume, by a boom-and-ladder device that has been known for ages in the merchant marine as a "derrick," used to load and discharge cargo. In a port city such as Barcelona it should not have taken long to adopt and adapt the English nautical term for its present special meaning.

MICHAEL GIBSON.



## House Panel Chairman Sees Violation in U.S. Actions in Nicaragua

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the House Intelligence Committee says that the administration appears to have violated the law by providing covert aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts, made the remarks Wednesday and then convened the committee to consider appropriate action. At a two-and-a-half-hour meeting, the committee agreed to invite both Secretary of State George P. Shultz and William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser, to explain U.S. policy in Nicaragua.

The committee discussed a proposal to cut off funds for the covert operation. "If there had to be a vote taken, there would probably be enough votes to cut off the funding," said Representative Norman Y. Mineta, a California Democrat.

The committee also heard a lengthy report of a recent visit to Nicaragua by Representative Wyche Fowler Jr., Democrat of Georgia, who told the committee that the administration had not fully adhered to the law.

"It is my judgment that there has been an apparent violation of law," said Mr. Boland. "If you look at the stories that have come out of there, from reporters and members who have gone down there, the evidence is very strong."

Mr. Boland, whose committee has oversight on all intelligence operations, was the author of the ban on covert aid to guerrillas seeking to overthrow the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

The ban, which took the form of an amendment to an appropriations bill, was signed into law in December. It states that "none of the funds provided in this act may be used by the Central Intelligence Agency or the Department of Defense to furnish military equipment, military training or advice, or other support for military activities, to any group or individual, not part of the country's armed forces, for the purpose of overthrowing the government of Nicaragua or provoking a military exchange between Nicaragua and Honduras."

### Kohl Flies to Washington

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher flew to Washington on Thursday for a one-day visit to meet with President Ronald Reagan and several key Cabinet members.

The opposite view was expressed Tuesday by Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, who said he was convinced that the CIA was not violating "the letter or the spirit" of the law.

The covert operations were begun with the idea of interdicting weapons sent through Nicaragua to insurgents in El Salvador and harassing the Sandinist government.

"The question is whether they have gone beyond merely stopping the infiltration of arms and equipment into El Salvador," Mr. Boland said in an interview.

He said he had convened the committee "to find out precisely how the members feel about it, and if the administration would like to come up and talk to us."

The committee, which meets in closed sessions, can express its disapproval by refusing to authorize certain funds for the intelligence agency.

The problem felt by many members of Congress was expressed by Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the majority leader. "I am never going to support an effort by this or any other administration to subvert the law," he said. "But I also won't stand idly by and let Cuba and Russia have a free ride in Central America. It would be disastrous for this country to just roll over and play dead."

Mr. Boland's conclusions were buttressed Wednesday by an eight-member fact-finding group, including two House members, that visited Nicaragua and Honduras. In a joint statement at a Capitol Hill news conference, the members reported that the United States was "deeply involved in covert activities aimed at overthrowing the government of Nicaragua."

One of the members, Representative Berkeley Bedell, Democrat of Iowa, told the House. "If the American people could have talked with the common people of Nicaragua whose women and children are being indiscriminately kidnapped, tortured and killed by terrorists financed by the American taxpayers, they would rise up in legitimate anger and demand that support for the criminal activity be ended at once."

Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat, who also went on the mission, said that U.S. officials in Central America had told him they regarded the Boland amendment as a "legal triviality."



One of about 20 trucks blown up this week in an attack on San Miguel, El Salvador, by guerrillas. The trucks were transporting medical supplies to neighboring Honduras.

## Salvadoran Air Force Chief Warns That Defense Minister Must Quit

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The commander of the Salvadoran Air Force says that unless the country's defense minister resigns by Friday, his service will disregard the minister's authority.

"We are not going to have a strike because we are not a union, but we could take a position in which we don't recognize the minister of defense," Colonel Juan Rafael Bustillo said Wednesday.

In an interview in his office at Ilopango Airport, Colonel Bustillo made clear that if the government wanted to end the three-year-old civil war, the defense minister, General José Guillermo García, must resign and other changes must be made in the military command.

Colonel Bustillo said the military situation could become critical if those changes were not made. The guerrillas, he said, are better trained and armed than they were a year ago.

"I don't believe it is going very well," he said of the war. "We should put greater attention on planning."

The colonel declined to specify what form the air force's action would take or how it would affect the country, but he emphasized that his troops would continue to fight. The air force, he said, "cannot stop its operations because it's our obligation to maintain national security."

"I don't know when García will resign," he said. "We hope it is no later than the 15th of April."

Colonel Bustillo added that he would not take up arms against General García. "We cannot

broaden the violence against the armed forces," he said.

He also said that El Salvador's armed forces could use 100 U.S. advisers, now limited to 55 by the United States. The advisers, he said, should be allowed to work in the field but without becoming involved in direct combat.

Both the U.S. government and some Salvadoran politicians have been pressing for the resignation of General García, whom they blame for what the Reagan administration has called a "critical" military situation.

Criticism of General García has mounted steadily since January, when a regional commander in northern El Salvador rebelled and refused to accept a transfer unless the defense minister resigned. Military sources here have said that to resolve the crisis brought on by Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa Pérez, a deal was made under which General García would resign in three months.

The general Wednesday denied rumors that he would quit.

"A democracy is being born," he said. "I have defended it and I will continue to defend it. The president is the only one who can ask for my resignation. He is the only one who will decide."

General García added that he had been under "absolutely no pressure" from the U.S. government to resign.

Colonel Bustillo, who has headed the air force since 1979, was one of two commanders who did not sign a letter supporting General García during his six-day standoff with Colonel Ochoa.

He said General García's performance as defense minister had

been acceptable until he became involved in politics. "I consider that his position in politics led him to stop being able to resolve problems in the armed forces."

"The air force believes that the appropriate first change, because of the deterioration in the management of the war, must be the minister of defense because he is the one responsible. A political and military solution is needed to do away with the guerrillas," he added.

### White House Replies to Vote

Earlier, Don Shamoun of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

Congressional attempts to limit U.S. actions in Central America may infringe on the president's right to conduct foreign policy, the White House said Wednesday in response to a defeat in a House subcommittee.

The deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, was commenting on the vote Tuesday by a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee to limit military aid to El Salvador to \$50 million in each of the next two years and to bar spending for covert operations against Nicaragua's Marxist government. But he predicted an administration victory when the issue is considered by the full House.

"Our consultations with Congress, which have been as extensive as any that we've done on any foreign policy subject, reveal that there is a deep-rooted and sincere desire of most members of Congress to approach the Central American question in a fashion that will achieve U.S. foreign policy goals," he said.

## Mexican Faulted Over Leadership

### President's Steps on Corruption Are Found Lacking

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Having moved quickly to tackle the acute economic crisis it inherited last December, Mexico's new government is now being criticized for failing to exert strong political leadership.

Labor and leftist groups have asserted that the poorest sectors of the population are carrying the main burden of the stiff economic austerity program. Last week, increases in the price of milk and gasoline brought fresh hardship for many Mexicans.

At the same time, businessmen and even some officials have complained privately that President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado has been slow to address a mood of political uncertainty in the country.

Officials argue that the economic problems of four months ago were so severe that Mr. de la Madrid had little choice but to concentrate on the economy, slashing public spending and subsidies, raising prices and adopting other monetarist policies required before new emergency loans would be made available from abroad.

These measures in turn deepened the slump. Unemployment has jumped sharply, although reliable statistics do not exist. Workers who have held onto their jobs have seen their purchasing power shrink, with wages limited to 25 percent at a time when inflation is around 80 percent a year.

Facing new demands for an emergency wage increase, Mr. de la Madrid called last Friday for national unity during the crisis, noting that "national independence is only threatened when Mexicans are divided."

But he added: "Certainly, I can-

not offer to control the rise in prices in just a few months because as you well know you cannot stop a train that's going at 100 kilometers an hour because it will derail."

In political terms, the new president had the option of blaming the crisis on corruption and mismanagement during the administration of President José López Portillo. But Mr. de la Madrid has so far decided against such a move.

Many politicians here are puzzled by his reluctance. It is traditional for an incoming Mexican president to move quickly from under the shadow of his predecessor. And in this case Mr. López Portillo's performance during his final year in office aroused the vocal animosity of the nation's middle class.

"Mexico is a country that needs strong leadership," a politician in the governing party said, "which is why every new president must break with the past. Until de la Madrid does so, he won't be his own man. And until he is seen to be in charge, confidence won't return."

Having pledged to clean up corruption within the government, Mr. de la Madrid is under pressure to move against members of the López Portillo administration — maybe even the former president himself — who are perceived by some to have enriched themselves illicitly in office.

The new government is aware of the thirst for revenge among many urban Mexicans. The president has spoken out against what he describes as a "witch-hunt," apparently worried that the country's entire political system may be weakened by such a purge.

A newspaper editor suggested

that "if de la Madrid ordered the arrest of just one of the big names of the past government it would be enough to change his image overnight."

The editor recalled that Mr. López Portillo had established his authority only after sending his predecessor, Luis Echeverría Álvarez, into diplomatic exile as Mexico's representative to UNESCO.

The leftist weekly Proceso has been adamant in its demand for action against the former government. It has published the blueprints of five mansions built by Mr. López Portillo on a hillside outside Mexico City during his final 18 months in office.

There have been some moves under Mr. de la Madrid's administration to punish corruption. Steps have been taken to shake up the Mexico City police department and investigate reported rackets inside the state oil monopoly, Petróleos Mexicanos. In addition, a former federal deputy, Lidia Camarena, was jailed and charged last month with embezzling state funds.

But Mr. de la Madrid's apparent reluctance to move against key members of the López Portillo administration is threatening to weaken people's faith in his campaign to combat corruption.

After Mrs. Camarena was arrested last month, for example, a newspaper cartoon showed the new comptroller general, Francisco Rojas, proudly waving a tiny fish before photographers.

In a more daring move, the government has reduced the subsidies and bribes traditionally paid to the country's newspapers and journalists. Some officials believe this policy explains some of the negative articles about the administration.

## John D. Needham, 65, the Head Of Salvation Army in U.S., Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John D. Needham, 65, national commander of the Salvation Army, died of cancer Wednesday in Montclair, New Jersey.

Mr. Needham represented the fourth generation of his family to serve in the Salvation Army; he held the title of commissioner. The other commissioners in the national organization are commanders of the Salvation Army's four territories in the United States.

Mr. Needham had been national commander since January 1982, succeeding Ernest E. Holz, who had retired.

From January 1980 until he was named national commander in the United States, he served in London as commander of the British territory.

Mr. Needham was born in England, where the Salvation Army was founded in 1865, and went to the United States with his parents in 1924. Following the family tradition, which is being carried on by his children, he joined the Salvation Army in 1931. He and his wife, Florence, were commissioned officers while serving in Atlanta in 1939.

### Other deaths:

Desmond Bagley, 59, whose mystery novels sold nearly 10 million copies worldwide, in Southampton, England, on Tuesday.

Eugène Frost, 92, who was French interior minister in 1934, Sunday at his Paris home. His wife, Marguerite, died the same day. In 1940 he served briefly under the



John D. Needham

Vichy government headed by Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Christina Humphreys, 82, a retired criminal judge and practicing Zen Buddhist, author and Shakespearean scholar, of a heart attack Wednesday in London.

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TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

- AUSTRIA**
- VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) — April 17: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Gabor Osvos conductor (Liszt, Bartok, Kodaly). April 18: Misa Davis. April 22: Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini, Giuseppe Patané conductor). April 19 and 22: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss) Christof Prick conductor.
- BRUSSELS**, Forest National (tel: 545.90.20) — April 21: Santana. April 22: "The Comedy of Errors" (Rossini) John Pritchard conductor. April 23: Sarah Walker mezzo-soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano.
- DENMARK**
- COPENHAGEN, Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 13.45.31) — April 21 and 22: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Jerry Semkov conductor (Nielsen, Brahms). April 23: "The Taming of the Shrew" (Royal Shakespeare Company). April 24: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 25: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 26: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 27: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 28: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 29: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 30: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor.
- ENGLAND**
- LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95) — April 16: "The Taming of the Shrew" (Royal Shakespeare Company). April 17: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 18: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 19: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 20: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 21: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 22: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 23: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 24: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 25: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 26: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 27: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 28: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 29: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 30: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor.
- FRANCE**
- PARIS, Opéra de la Bastille (tel: 32.65.05) — April 20-22: René Franc Seclet. April 23: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 24: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 25: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 26: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 27: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 28: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 29: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 30: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor.
- GERMANY**
- BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49) — April 17 and 20: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 18: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 19: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 20: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 21: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 22: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 23: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 24: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 25: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 26: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 27: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 28: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 29: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 30: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor.
- HONG KONG**
- HONG KONG, Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel: 322.41.71) — To May 8: "Early Masters of Lingnan School."
- ITALY**
- MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26) — April 16 and 19: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Tchaikovsky). April 17-19: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 20: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 21: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 22: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 23: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 24: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 25: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 26: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 27: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 28: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 29: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 30: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor.
- JAPAN**
- TOKYO, Idemitsu Art Gallery (tel: 213.31.11) — To May 8: "Early Masters of Lingnan School."
- NETHERLANDS**
- AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — April 16: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 17: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 18: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 19: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 20: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 21: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 22: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 23: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 24: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 25: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 26: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 27: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 28: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 29: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. April 30: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor.
- SPAIN**
- MADRID, Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40) — April 20-22: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 23: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 24: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 25: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 26: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 27: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 28: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 29: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 30: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor.
- SWITZERLAND**
- GENEVA, Collège de Nyon (tel: 51.18.47) — April 20-22: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 23: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 24: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 25: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 26: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 27: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 28: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 29: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor. April 30: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Mozart) (Glinka, Schubert) conductor.
- UNITED STATES**
- NEW YORK, Whitney Museum (tel: 570.36.33) — Through May 22: 1983 Biennial.

Restaurants: On the Cheap

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — We've all been there. You're looking for a good restaurant, not too expensive, conveniently located, where you can eat for about 100 to 150 francs (about \$15 to \$20) a person. When you smugly selected the bargain 100-franc menu, you failed to note that wine and service were not included. You find the wine list offers nothing but undrinkable plonk and overpriced Bordeaux grands crus, and by the time you've taken your last sip of espresso (not included on the fixed-price menu), you've spent 200 francs a person. Quickly, you learn that cheap is not cheap.

Paris does, of course, offer dozens of inexpensive restaurants, but it takes some searching to weed out the good from the bad, the real from the false bargain.

Here are a few, representing a range of cuisines, decor and prices. Depending on your appetite and taste in wine, the following should cost 100 to 150 francs a person, including a first course, main course, cheese or dessert, coffee and a half bottle of moderately priced wine. At a few, you may get by for 60 francs, if you're willing to go for carafe wines and forgo or share dessert.

La Lozère, half-restaurant, half-tourist office, represents the hearty cuisine of the Lozère region in central France. The decor is simple and rustic, and diners sit elbow to elbow at the five bare wooden tables, slicing their own bread from hefty loaves of pain de campagne that are brought up from the Lozère twice a week.

The clientele is a mix of young workers looking for a good, bargain meal, and well-fed, old-time Parisians who bring their newspapers or their wives to feast on fresh omelets, salty jambon cru and the filling, meaty plat du jour. There's always soup, salad and good fresh regional cheese such as the nutty, smooth-textured Cantal and the piquant, farm-ripened Bleu d'Auvergne.

Good bets here are the *salade aux lardons* tossed with chunks of warm Cantal, the daily special *côtes d'agneau*, served with good pan-fried potatoes, and the *fromage blanc* mounded with berries. The wine list is simple, and includes a reliable 1980 Cahors, Saint Didier, at 38 francs a bottle.

Pile ou Face is an elegant little restaurant recently transformed from a grubby corner café near the Bourse. It's already attracting the solidly hungry crowd from the Stock Exchange by day and loyal local residents by night.

It's the kind of place to go for a serious business meeting or a romantic dinner for two, for the decor is refined and intimate, service attentive, and the classical music soothing. Reserve one of the upstairs tables, where the tiny dining room has the air of an English country home and fresh, appealing desserts are set out on a sideboard so you can spend your dinner hour deciding which you'll give to it.

The food here borders on nouvelle, but is neither exotic nor contrived, and the chef has worked out a compact, pleasant menu based on high quality, inexpensive varieties of meats and fish and poultry. The bright-faced, preppy staff is happy to make suggestions on both food and wine.

The best dishes sampled recently include a salad of the freshest mushrooms thinly sliced, tossed in a good vinaigrette and showered with fresh herbs; a *salade frisée* served with extraordinarily good grilled Saint Marcellin cheese, and a subtly seasoned rabbit with fresh rosemary. Desserts are above average, and on a given day may include a respectable *marquise au chocolat* and mouth-puckering lemon pie. The little *petits fours* offered with coffee are less successful. The dry white Dunois, 1980 vintage, is a good choice at 49 francs a bottle.

Chef Jenny, the huge Alsatian brasserie just off Place de la République, may not serve the best *choucroute* in town, but it's certainly in the running for first place. From the exterior, the gigantic, wood-paneled dining room looks like any ordinary brasserie, but step inside and you'll instantly be transported to Alsace, land of chilled white Riesling, pork and *choucroute*. Matronly waitresses are dressed in period costumes, all the hearty regional dishes are served up on giant copper platters, and service is swift, open and friendly.

Perhaps best of all, you can dine well here for less than 65 francs a person, selecting the copious *choucroute paysanne* (which includes expertly cured grilled slab bacon, well-seasoned bratwurst and frankfurters and fresh *potée* of pork) washed down with a dependable house Riesling at 12.50 francs for a 25-centimeter carafe. Late diners should note that the restaurant is open until 1 A.M.

Other house specialties, all moderately priced, include grilled saddle of lamb, coq au vin and a hefty *farce de porc* garnished with sauerkraut. Forget about the waterlogged, tasteless *choucroute aux trais hachées* or *poissons*, a fish dish that's an insult to *choucroute* lovers, Alsatian or otherwise.

For a good, reasonably priced meal near Les Halles, one can't do better than the reputable Au Cochon d'Or, a small, friendly restaurant specializing in great cuts of beef, grilled andouillette, or tripe sausage, and classic bistro fare.

The 1930s decor is fresh and sparkling, with smiling, gray-haired women in crisp black and white attending with a professional air. What's more, the bistro is crisp, the fries fresh and golden, and the wine list includes some commendable Beaujolais and minor Bordeaux crus.

Begin with the *fricassée d'escargots aux herbes*, a full-flavored, filling starter that blends deliciously rich snails with wild mushrooms in a buttery sauce perfect for dipping the crusty bread. Then move on to the famed grilled beef (or kidneys, or *entrecôte*, or even grilled pork with garlic), served with a pleasant shallot butter. You'd do better to stay away from the *arte Tatin* dessert — swimming in butter and not up to par — but after fare such as this, who has room anyway?

Polidor, with its little lace curtains, Art Deco light fixtures and fresh home cooking, is a lively bistro that's aged with grace and charm. It is probably in every tourist guide known to man, but go anyway. A meal here shouldn't cost any more than 80 francs a person, and those on a very tight budget could get by for less.

Order the piping hot snails (28 francs a dozen) and the waitress breaks into a wide grin of approval and tells you that the snails are *de la mission* — not plucked from a plastic freezer bag — so you'll have to wait a few minutes. Here, a few minutes mean two, maybe three.

Regulars — well-dressed businessmen who come alone and write notes to themselves on the paper tablecloths, which seem to be designed expressly for doodling — don't even bother with the menu, just wait for the waitress to tell them what's good and fresh that day.

A steak and french fries cost 20 francs, pumpkin soup 10 francs, and a generous serving of well-spiced *champignons à la grecque* is also priced at 10 francs. Do try the garlicky, buttery snails, the moist, succulent *pintadeau*, or guinea fowl, served with fresh curly green cabbage, or the saddle of lamb, with deliciously warming *flagolet* beans. The bread is crisp, the wine selection decent, and the *arte Tatin* is prepared authentically with huge chunks of apples, though it was overcaramelized and slightly blither on a recent try.

La Lozère, 4 Rue Hauteville, Paris 6; tel: 354.26.64. Closed Sunday, Monday and August. Menus at 51 and 61 francs, not including wine and service, and 78 francs, including wine and service. A la carte, about 100 francs a person, including wine and service. No credit cards. Reservations essential.

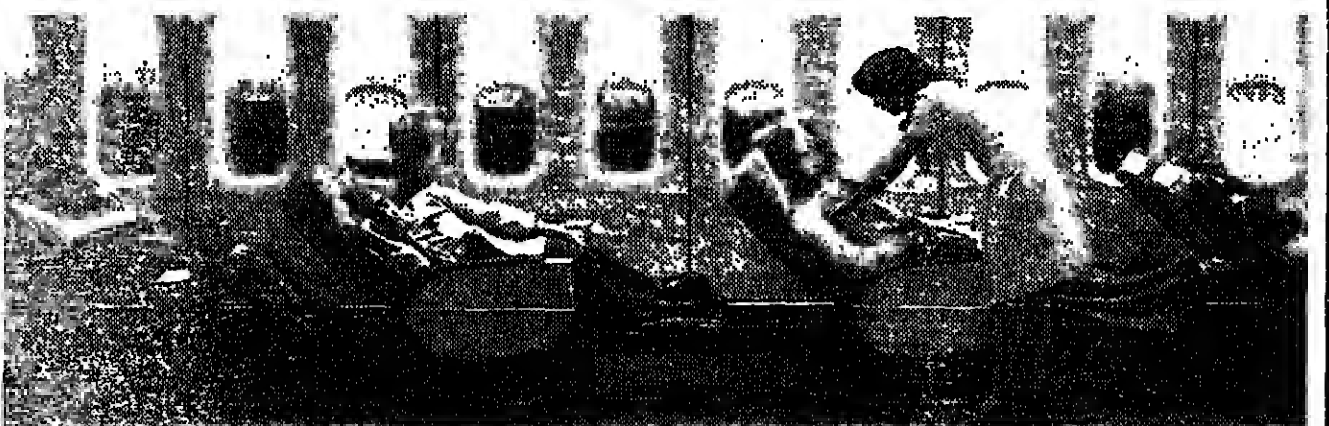
Pile ou Face, 52 bis Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris 2; tel: 233.64.33. Closed Saturday and Sunday. No credit cards. About 130 francs a person.

Chef Jenny, 39 Boulevard du Temple, Paris 3; tel: 274.75.75. Open daily until 1 A.M. 75-franc menu, not including wine and service. A la carte, 75 to 100 francs a person.

Au Cochon d'Or, 31 Rue du Jour, Paris 1; tel: 236.38.31. Closed Sunday lunch and Sunday. Credit cards; American Express and Visa. 82-franc menu, including wine but not service. About 100 francs a person.

Polidor, 41 Rue Monsieur le Prince, Paris 6; tel: 326.95.34. Closed Sunday and Monday. No credit cards, no reservations. About 70 francs a person.

WEEKEND TRAVEL



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**GARUDA.WHERE EVEN TIME FLIES.**

Swede and Sour

by Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK — Swedish food has long been a particular favorite of mine. I love herring dishes and Swedish pea soup and pancakes and a dish called Jansson's Temptation, and I consider well-made Swedish meatballs one of the great regional specialties of the world.

So when an acquaintance recently told me that an Elisabeth Thorstenson, a native of Sweden who lives in New York, makes what he considers the best Swedish meatballs he'd ever eaten, I quickly invited Thorstenson to cook in my kitchen. She modestly disputed the claims of my friend but agreed to come anyway.

She also agreed to create two dishes with which I was totally unfamiliar, boiled veal with a sweet and sour dill sauce and seaman's beef, a country-style dish of beef with potatoes. In addition, Thorstenson prepared a cucumber salad, Jansson's Temptation and pancakes with cloudberry.

Her visit turned out to be something of an education for me. I learned, for example, that *kattbullar*, as meatballs are known in Sweden, are not flavored with dill either in the meat or in the sauce. That, Thorstenson said emphatically, is German.

How does her meatball recipe differ from others? She can't explain it.

"There are a number of recipes for those meatballs in Sweden as there are for clam chowder over here," she said. "There must be at least 500 versions and more. I do not use dill, but only a touch of thyme in mine." Perhaps, she added, it has something to do with the texture, which is partly achieved by her use of club soda and cream in the ingredients. Whatever the difference, her meatballs lived up to their advance billing.

Thorstenson, who was born in the town of Stugun in northern Sweden, came to the United States about 17 years ago. Before that, she said, she had never cooked for a living. But she found almost immediately that there was a good deal of interest in authentic Swedish cookery, and she quickly made her way as a cook.

**SWEDISH MEATBALLS**

2 pounds ground top round of beef  
1 cup fine fresh bread crumbs  
1 cup plus 2 tablespoons heavy cream  
1/2 cup finely grated onion  
Salt to taste if desired  
Freshly ground pepper to taste  
3 egg yolks

1. Put the beef in a bowl and set aside.  
2. Blend the bread crumbs and one cup of cream, and let stand half an hour or longer. Blend the meat and the crumb mixture and add the onion, salt, pepper and egg yolks. Stir to blend well.  
3. Add the soda water and thyme and blend thoroughly.  
4. Shape the meat into 48 to 56 meatballs, each about 1 1/4 inches thick.  
5. Heat the butter in a large, heavy skillet and add the meatballs a few at a time. Do not crowd them. Cook until seared on one side. Cook, turning until browned on all sides, and transfer to a dish. Continue cooking until all the meatballs are browned.  
6. Pour off the fat from the skillet. Add the flour and stir with a wire whisk. Gradually add the broth, stirring rapidly with the whisk. Stir in the jelly until it melts. Add the remaining cream and stir.  
7. Return the meatballs to the skillet with the sauce and reheat gently.  
Yield: 8 or more servings.

**JANSSON'S TEMPTATION**

5 or 6 baking potatoes, about 2 pounds  
1 can, 3 1/2 ounces, anchovy fillets or sprats  
1 1/4 cups thinly sliced onions  
Freshly ground pepper to taste  
1 1/4 cups heavy cream

1. Preheat the oven to 375 degrees.  
2. Peel the potatoes and cut them into 1/4-inch-thick slices. Stack the slices and cut them into 1/4-inch-thick strips to resemble french fries. There should be about eight cups.  
3. Cover the bottom of a baking dish (an oval dish measuring 13 by 8 by 2 inches is ideal) with half of the strips. Drain the anchovies, reserving the liquid, and arrange them symmetrically over the potato layer. Pour the reserved liquid evenly over all.  
4. Scatter the onions and pepper over the top, and then scatter the remaining potatoes over them. Pour the cream over and sprinkle with pepper.  
5. Place in the oven and bake 45 minutes to one hour, until potatoes are done.  
Yield: 8 or more servings.

**BOILED VEAL WITH SWEET AND SOUR DILL SAUCE.**

1 boneless shoulder of veal, 3 1/2 pounds, tied  
6 cups water, approximately  
Salt to taste if desired  
20 peppercorns  
2 ribs celery, trimmed and cut into 2-inch lengths  
2 large carrots, trimmed and cut into 2-inch lengths  
1 onion, about 1/2 pound, trimmed  
3 tablespoons butter  
3 tablespoons flour  
1/4 cup sweet and sour dill sauce (see recipe)  
2 tablespoons heavy cream  
3 tablespoons finely chopped fresh dill.

1. Put the veal in a kettle and add the water to barely cover. Parly cover with a lid and bring to a boil. Let simmer 10 minutes, skimming the surface often to remove all fat and scum.  
2. Add salt, peppercorns, celery, carrots and onion. Cover tightly and let simmer 40 to 45 minutes or until meat is tender. Remove from the heat and let stand, uncovered, until ready to serve.  
3. Transfer the meat to a warm platter. Strain the cooking liquid, there should be about six cups. Discard solids. Reserve 2 1/2 cups of liquid for the sauce; the remaining liquid may be used for soups or other sauces, if desired.  
4. Heat the butter in a large saucepan and add the flour, stirring with a wire whisk. When blended, add the reserved 2 1/2 cups of cooking liquid, stirring rapidly with the whisk.  
5. Add the sweet and sour dill sauce and the cream to the sauce. Stir in the dill and serve the sauce with the hot sliced veal.  
Yield: 8 or more servings.

**SWEET AND SOUR DILL SAUCE**

1 cup coarsely chopped, loosely packed dill stems included  
1/2 cup white vinegar  
1/4 cup sugar

1. Put the dill in a small saucepan and add the vinegar and sugar. Bring to a boil and let simmer about 30 minutes.  
2. Strain the sauce.  
Yield: About 1/4 cup.

WEEKEND HOTELS

**The American Stanhope**

The American Stanhope Hotel stands at the foot of Museum Mile on Fifth Avenue. Each newly redecorated room is furnished with original 19th Century art and antiques. *Saratoga* (the restaurant); *Red Jacket* (the bar); *The Furnished Room* (for tea); and *The Terrace* — New York's first outdoor cafe. Also are *Sanna Fe*, *Topeka*, *Aitchison* and *Wichita* for private parties and meetings. Complimentary mid-town limousine service weekdays from 7:30-10:30 a.m. Corporate and private leases available monthly or yearly.

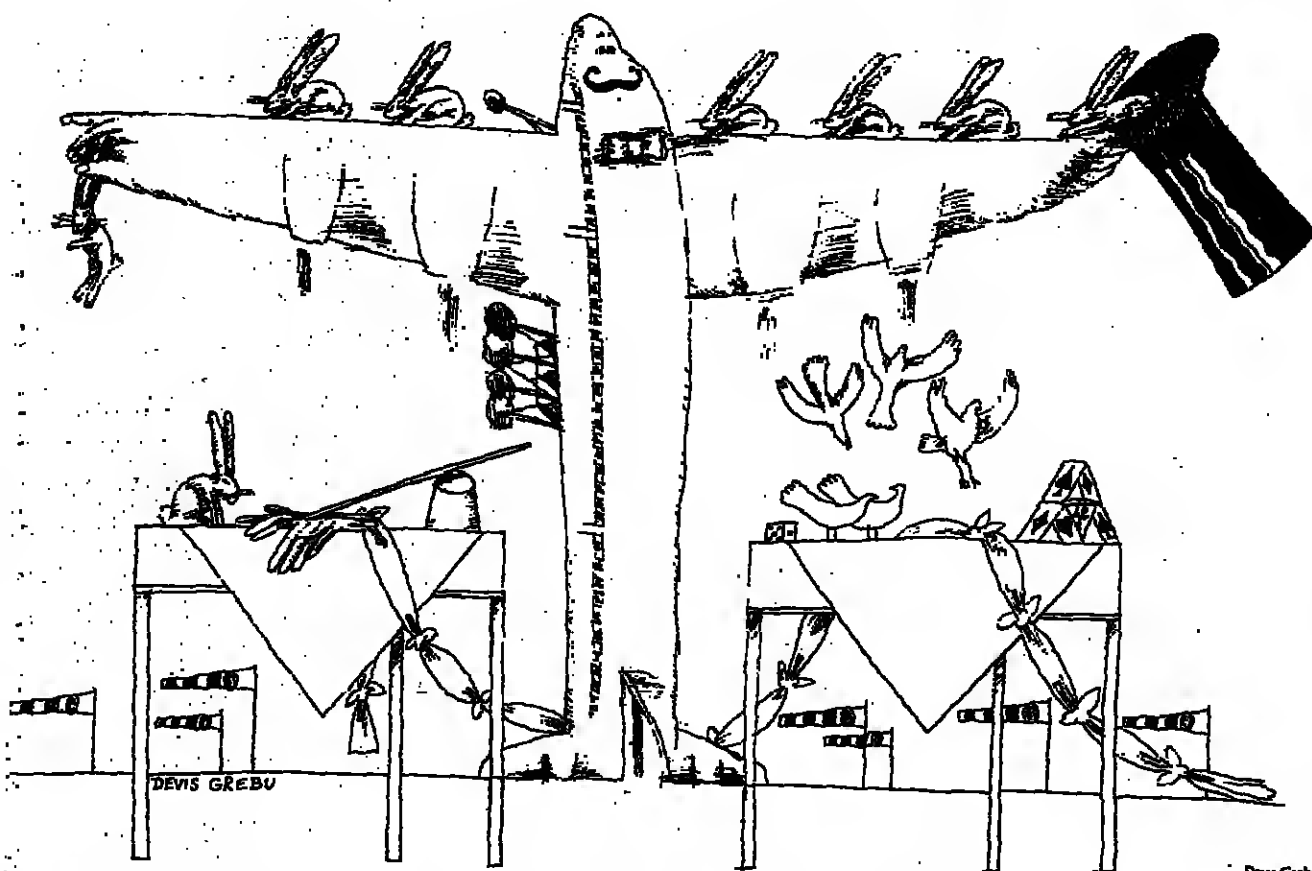
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TRAVEL



# Into Town by Native Bearer

by Stanley Carr

**N**EW YORK — When Air France introduced its Caravelle jet service from Paris to London 24 years ago it could boast that the flight from capital to capital took less time than the journey from the airport to central London. The same is true today, if you take a taxi in the rush hour. But by taking advantage of the latest extension of the London Underground, the trip can be completed in about 40 minutes, and in relative comfort. (The city-to-city flight takes about 50 minutes.)

The transfer from airport to downtown — no matter which city — often seems puzzling. Many passengers find the convenience of settling back into a taxi at the end of a tiring flight difficult to resist, especially if they are carrying heavy luggage. But passengers who are traveling light (and do not intend to rent a car) can usually save money, if not time, by using the other options for getting into town, and back to the airport.

The options can also be the answer to long lines for taxis. Another advantage — for the vacationer at least — is that by taking the bus or train that local people ride they are plunged immediately into the daily life of the country.

Following are examples of the options at some major airports:

**LONDON** — At Heathrow, if your luggage is not too bulky, the best bet is to take the London Underground from Heathrow Central station, which can be done without having to go outside. Take a cart at the luggage carousel for your bags, walk down a ramp and through a couple of tunnels straight to the subway ticket office.

If you have the correct change you can buy your ticket from one of the machines and avoid a line. The cost varies according to destination but to Piccadilly it is £2.20 (roughly \$3.30). Luggage carts are left at the top of the escalators leading to the train platform. Trains are clean and frequent, but they fill up with shoppers and commuters at the 18 stops to Piccadilly, so it is best to keep your luggage close at hand and out of the way of other passengers. It will take about 35 minutes to get to Piccadilly.

The London Transport (double-decker) express bus leaves each of the airport's terminals at 20-minute intervals between 6:40 A.M. and 8:40 P.M. It costs £2, half price for children, and drops passengers at Victoria or Paddington train stations. The ride takes about 45 minutes — longer during rush hours. Another bus, the Green Line, leaves the Central Bus Station at the airport every half hour until 7:30 P.M., and then on the half hour at 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30. It costs about £1.50, children half price, and makes several stops on the way to Victoria, so it's slower. Figure an hour and a quarter. For a taxi, the fare is between £12 and £15, plus a 10 percent tip.

At Gatwick Airport, about 30 miles south of London, the thing to do is to walk into the adjacent British Rail train station. Departures for London's Victoria station are every 15 minutes until midnight and once an hour after that. There are a few stops en route and the journey takes about 45 minutes. The cost is £2, with children under 14 half price. There's also an express bus to Victoria that runs every half hour from 6:30 A.M. until 8 P.M., and then on the hour at 9, 10 and 11. Fare: £2, children half price.

**PARIS** — Depending on their airline, passengers arrive at either Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport or Orly. At Roissy, the Air France coaches (available to all passengers) run every 5 to 15 minutes, depending on the time of day, into the Porte Maillot terminal near the Arc de Triomphe for 25 francs (about \$3.50). The ride normally takes about 25 minutes but can stretch to 40 minutes in rush hour.

For Roissy passengers wishing to take a train into the Gare du Nord, with its easy access to the Metro, or subway, there is a free shuttle bus every five minutes to the Roissy train station, a five-minute ride. Non-stop trains into Paris leave every 15 minutes until 11:30 P.M.; the ride takes about 30 minutes and costs 18 francs. Taxis cost from 80 to 140 francs, depending on destination and time of day.

From Orly, Air France buses leave every 15 minutes, and the ride to the Invalides takes from 20 to 40 minutes depending on traffic. The fare is 24 francs.

Unlike the shuttle at Roissy, the bus connecting Orly to the Orly rail station, a mile away, is not free. You pay 14 francs for the bus and train journey as you board the bus. Trains leave every 15 minutes, from 5:30 A.M. to 9 P.M., every 30 minutes from 9 to 11 P.M. Destinations include the Quai d'Orsay, Saint-Michel and Anvers stations, from each of which you can make Metro connections. The ride takes about 40 minutes. Taxis are about the same as from De Gaulle — 80 to 140 francs.

**NEW YORK** — The Carey bus offers the simplest route from Kennedy Airport to Manhattan. It runs nonstop from Kennedy to the East Side Airlines Terminal at 37th Street and First Avenue and costs \$6. The service operates about every half-hour from 5:30 A.M. to 1:10 A.M., and the trip takes 45 minutes to an hour, depending on traffic.

By public transportation, the much-heralded JFK Express (train) from the airport to the city is still underused. To connect with the express, there's a free shuttle bus to the Howard Beach subway station, where it begins. The train, with a transit policeman aboard, makes one stop in Brooklyn and six in Manhattan, the last being 77th Street at Sixth Avenue, and the fare is \$5. Total traveling time is from 55 to 65 minutes, and service is available from 5:30 A.M. to 12:30 A.M. A taxi is \$18 to \$21.

From La Guardia Airport, which is closer to the city than Kennedy, the Carey bus runs nonstop to Grand Central Station at Park Avenue and 42d Street. The fare is \$4.50. The bus leaves every 20 minutes to half an hour from 6 A.M. to midnight and the trip takes about 30 minutes.

By public transportation from La Guardia, the route is a Q33 bus to Roosevelt Avenue subway station, then either the F train on the Sixth Avenue line or the E train on the Eighth Avenue line. Both bus and subway offer 24-hour service, but there are 30- to 60-minute intervals at night and on weekends. Both bus and subway cost 75 cents each. A taxi is about \$13.

**ROME** — The Fiumicino airport is 25 miles outside the city and a taxi will cost around 40,000 lire (about \$28). A far-better proposition is the blue airport bus that leaves every 15 minutes or so and runs nonstop to the central Termini station, a ride of about 45 minutes. Buy your ticket at 2,500 lire at the booth inside the airport terminal; the buses are just outside. (The planned extension of the city subway to the airport may be completed in 1984.)

**FRANKFURT** — The bus that used to serve the airport has been replaced by a train that starts from underneath the airport terminal and continues at ground level to the city's central train station six miles away. Riding time is about 15 minutes. Passengers buy their 3.40 Deutsche mark (about \$2) tickets from a vending machine and need exact change.

The trains, clean and comfortable, and with roomy luggage racks, leave every 15 minutes. A Mercedes taxi will make the trip in 20 minutes for about 25 marks plus 10 percent tip.

**DUBLIN** — Only passengers on Aer Lingus, the Irish airline, fly directly to the Dublin airport. Other airlines put down at Shannon, which is 138 miles southwest of the capital, and their passengers must change to a local Aer Lingus flight to complete the journey by air. At the Dublin airport coaches leave every 20 minutes for the Bursar bus station on Store Street in the city. The 35-minute ride costs about £2.50 (about \$3.50), children half price; you pay on the bus. A taxi ride into downtown will cost around £7 plus 10 percent tip.

To get from Shannon to the Dublin airport by rail, take a local bus to the station at nearby Limerick and board the Dublin train. The buses leave for Limerick about every 20 minutes, and the fare is around £2; there are five trains a day, from 8:44 A.M. to 6:50 P.M. The train takes about two hours. Fare: £16, children half price.

**MEXICO CITY** — The subway connection from the airport to downtown should be in operation within a year. In the meantime the traveler has the choice of a 44-passenger coach for the peso equivalent of \$2 or a six-seater station wagon called a Setta for \$3. The buses run every 15 minutes at peak times and in other periods every half hour or once an hour until midnight. Settas are almost always available. Both the buses and Settas drop off at the major city hotels, and most trips take 25 to 40 minutes. Taxis charge about \$5, plus a 10 to 15 percent tip, and can usually get downtown in 20 minutes.

**TOKYO** — From the Narita airport, which is 42 miles from downtown, the taxi ride — at about 15,000 yen (around \$60) — is scarcely an advantage. The limousine bus service, which can be picked up at three airport stops, gets to the City Air Terminal in about 70 minutes, the same time most taxis take; recently the service was expanded to include most major downtown hotels. Fares are 2,400 yen to the air terminal or the Palace or Ginza Tokyo Hotels, \$10.40 to the New Otani or the Tokyo Prince.

Tickets are purchased at counters outside the airport customs area; departures are every 5 to 10 minutes. Narita also has a train station with nonstop service on the Keisei line to Tokyo's Ueno station, but you must take a three-minute shuttle bus ride, 130 yen, to the station, then walk down a flight of steps. The Skyliner, as the train is called, leaves every 30 minutes and gets into town in an hour. The fare is upward of 730 yen.

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# Taking the Waters of Youth

by Charles Hillinger

**F**OUNTAIN OF YOUTH, California — Two thousand elderly men and women camping out in trailers clustered around four outdoor hot mineral baths have been following news of this winter's American blizzards with keen interest.

"If I had remained in Detroit and suffered through the cold and snow, I would have croaked years ago," mused 83-year-old Rex Lask, a Fountain of Youth regular for the last 15 winters. Lask was relaxing in a hot pool with a couple of dozen other old-timers.

"What's the average age of people camped out here?" Walter H. Schroeder, 85, a Michigan farmer, was asked. He laughed and replied, "98." Actually it is 77.

"Don't let people know where we are. There are too many here already," chimed in Johanna Hallstrom, 70, of Penhold, Alberta in Canada. "Penhold is the birthplace of winter. We're here escaping the subzero temperatures," she said as she relaxed in a hot pool.

Fountain of Youth is in a remote area of desert at the foot of the Chocolate Mountains, 44 miles south of Indio, in the southern part of California toward the Imperial Valley.

"It takes a guide to find the place," said Rhea Green, 73, a refugee from Cut Bank, Montana, consistently one of the coldest spots in the United States. Temperatures of 40 to 50 degrees below zero are common there.

The campers play pool by the hour in a recreation hall, pitch horseshoes and roar across open desert on dirt bikes. Women chat at the camp beauty shop, at sewing circles and in bridge groups.

After dark, Fountain of Youth bristles with bingo parties, square dances and amateur hours where the old folks swap jokes, play musical instruments and sing in harmony. Pinochle, table tennis and painting are other pastimes.

"I call this the Baden-Baden of the desert," said Bruno Albrecht, 70, a recent immigrant from West Berlin.

"Every month we are a day younger than we were the previous month. We don't think of getting old. We think of getting young. That's why we call it Fountain of Youth," said Anna Lucka, 72, a masseuse who formerly lived in Germantown, Illinois. She specializes in Epsom-salt-and-mineral-water massages.

Fountain of Youth is a private spa with room for 1,000 trailers, and it is filled practically every day during winter. Its location is passed along by word of mouth, so do not bother looking on a map.

Waits for camping space often range from a



few days to a couple of weeks. The fee is \$9.50 a night, with electrical, sewer and water hookups provided. There is daily mail delivery via the Niland (ZIP 92257) post office.

In winter, Fountain of Youth is senior-citizen city on the barren salt flats. In summer it's a ghost town. ©1983 The Los Angeles Times

# 'Miracle Spring' Floods a German Village

**R**ANSCHBACH, West Germany — Since a mass-circulation newspaper wrote in February of a "miracle cure" here, more than 200,000 people have descended on this village to test the powers of its spring water. But no new cures have been recorded since the Bild Zeitung reported that a teenage Ranschbach boy regained his sight two years ago after drinking water from the Kalkenbrunn, or cool spring.

With only 620 inhabitants, this village at the foot of the Haardt Mountains near the French border has been swamped by pilgrims from all over the country. Urgent changes were necessary to prevent the crowds from trampling the quiet chestnut grove around the old wellhead, with its shrine to the Virgin Mary and medieval chapel ruins.

Now the water is piped to a newly built tap-house 200 meters away, where huge excavators are biting into vineyards to make way for a parking lot. Bright blue portable toilets stand in a row nearby.

Whatever powers the waters possess, the people of Ranschbach see the spring as a mixed blessing.

They acknowledge that it is a great new source of income — a 5-liter (about one gallon) plastic bottle of water costs 10 marks (about \$4). But they also say the improvements they have been forced to make around the spring have cost 2 million marks.

The peace of the remote wine-growing area has given way to a steady stream of cars and visitors who churn up the red soil as they hike the last few hundred meters through the fields to the spring.

Foreign workers, especially Turks, form a large part of the water-seekers at the Roman Catholic shrine. But the crowds include many well-dressed German women, like the one in her early 40s who said she sought a cure for a serious illness.

"I'm skeptical about what the water can do," she admits, "but when you're desperate, you grasp at the slenderest hopes."

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# Question: Four letters meaning two-for-one

(See bottom of the page for answer)

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37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
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# Shopping: Cameras in Barcelona

by Jack Manning

**B**ARCELONA — Casa Arpi, a modest-looking camera shop in Barcelona, is situated on the Ramblas, one of the liveliest pedestrian thoroughfares in the world, just a few steps from the spot where Christopher Columbus was greeted by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella on his return from the New World. An unobtrusive exterior gives no hint of the tremendous volume of business and variety of merchandise that elevate Casa Arpi into a small group of world-class camera stores.

Entering the store is akin to walking into the Delegates' Lounge at the United Nations. The languages that fill the air are as varied as the dress and features of the customers: French, Italian, English, Scandinavian, German, American and, of course, Spanish. The multilingual sales staff is quick to share tips on the best buys in cameras as well as what to photograph in Barcelona and where to have lunch.

The physical dimensions of the store are misleading. Like an iceberg, much of it is below the surface. At street level there is a small selling area with several counters. In one corner a tiny spiral stairway just wide enough for one person curves upward to a larger selling space on the second floor. Here, illuminated glass showcases filled with new and used cameras line the walls.

All the familiar names may be found here: Canon, Nikon, Linhof, Hasselblad, Pentax, Minolta. There are sub-compact, medium-format and large studio cameras; macro lenses that can zero in on the eye of a bee and giant telephoto capable of capturing the flight of a space shuttle. Flash units barely able to light a

small room and giant powerhouse lights that will easily flood a bullfight arena with thousands of watt-seconds of illumination.

There is a museum-quality collection of photographic memorabilia. It includes old-fashioned view cameras beautifully finished in mahogany and polished brass, stereo cameras and viewers that were popular in the "Gay Nineties," and some early Leica cameras that launched 35-millimeter photography more than half a century ago.

The completeness and variety of stock has made Casa Arpi a "must" stop for photographers from all parts of the world. For example, near- and far-sighted photographers who have difficulty focusing their cameras will find corrective eyepieces for virtually every make and model. Cameras requiring batteries can be supplied from stock.

Out of film? Drop into the film department and make your choice from such familiar names as Kodak, Ilford and Fuji, or lesser-known brands like Farnalia from Italy or Ovu from Czechoslovakia.

Excellent film processing is another reason for the store's popularity. Its off-premises facilities, surgically clean and highly computerized, turn out thousands of color prints each day, and careful quality control insures results that rival the output of the finest labs anywhere. Delivery takes from 24 to 48 hours, and if you should have to move on before the film is ready, Arpi will mail the prints to your next destination or home address. In these days of cumulative X-ray examination of luggage with the attendant dangers of harmful logging of your film, it makes sense to process your pictures as you travel. Special "push" processing of color films — increasing its speed from 100

to 200 ASA or 400 to 800 ASA — is a handy service Arpi offers those taking pictures in dimly lit churches or museums.

Traveling in vibrating planes or jouncing over rough roads may affect the delicate mechanisms of many cameras. For photographers passing through, repairs can be done in reasonably short time. A separate section of this department will also help modify your equipment to your special needs. For example, I had the lens of one camera fitted to another with excellent results, and even had a camera of my own design built, in part. The quality of the workmanship is high and prices considerably lower than in the rest of Europe and the United States.

Two levels of the store never meet the customer's eye. Both are enormous storerooms below street level with floor-to-ceiling shelves stretching 40 and 50 feet. It takes a computer working full time to track down merchandise and fill the thousands of orders that pour in from Spain and abroad.

Why is one of the world's great camera stores situated in Barcelona? The answer might lie in the fact that the population of Spain's most cosmopolitan city is close to three million, and practically all of the inhabitants seem to be clicking away at each other on weekends. While the tourists are photographing the sights, the residents are busily snapping pictures of their families and friends. This accounts in part for the many busy camera stores in the city, but Casa Arpi is the busiest of all.

So, while meandering along the Rambla, with its stands purveying birds, flowers and pets, drop into 40 Rambla de les Capuchines (tel. 301.74.04) for a close-up of a great camera shop.

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# Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
(Continued from Page 10)											
74	10	10	AT&T	2.25	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
75	10	10	IBM	1.50	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
76	10	10	Microsoft	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
77	10	10	Apple	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
78	10	10	Oracle	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
79	10	10	Unisys	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
80	10	10	Spacelabs	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
81	10	10	GenCorp	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
82	10	10	Boeing	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
83	10	10	Rockwell	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
84	10	10	Northrop	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
85	10	10	Lockheed	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
86	10	10	General Dynamics	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
87	10	10	Westinghouse	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
88	10	10	Rockwell International	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
89	10	10	Boeing	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
90	10	10	Rockwell	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
91	10	10	Northrop	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
92	10	10	Lockheed	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
93	10	10	General Dynamics	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
94	10	10	Westinghouse	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
95	10	10	Rockwell International	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
96	10	10	Boeing	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
97	10	10	Rockwell	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
98	10	10	Northrop	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
99	10	10	Lockheed	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
100	10	10	General Dynamics	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1

# Thursday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
(Continued from Page 10)											
101	10	10	Boeing	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
102	10	10	Rockwell	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
103	10	10	Northrop	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
104	10	10	Lockheed	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
105	10	10	General Dynamics	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
106	10	10	Westinghouse	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
107	10	10	Rockwell International	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
108	10	10	Boeing	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
109	10	10	Rockwell	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
110	10	10	Northrop	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
111	10	10	Lockheed	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
112	10	10	General Dynamics	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
113	10	10	Westinghouse	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
114	10	10	Rockwell International	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
115	10	10	Boeing	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
116	10	10	Rockwell	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
117	10	10	Northrop	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
118	10	10	Lockheed	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
119	10	10	General Dynamics	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1
120	10	10	Westinghouse	0.00	11	15	22	22	22	22	+1

## U.S. Futures Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Grains				
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	+0.01
SOYBEANS	1.15	1.14	1.15	+0.01
COYBEANS	1.15	1.14	1.15	+0.01
Food				
COFFEE	1.15	1.14	1.15	+0.01
COCAINE	1.15	1.14	1.15	+0.01
Financial				
U.S. BILLS	1.15	1.14	1.15	+0.01
U.S. TREASURY	1.15	1.14	1.15	+0.01
Metals				
COPPER	1.15	1.14	1.15	+0.01
PLATINUM	1.15	1.14	1.15	+0.01
Livestock				
CATTLE	1.15	1.14	1.15	+0.01
PORK	1.15	1.14	1.15	+0.01

## Market Guide

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Grains			
WHEAT	bu	1.25	+0.01
SOYBEANS	bu	1.15	+0.01
COYBEANS	bu	1.15	+0.01
Food			
COFFEE	lb	1.15	+0.01
COCAINE	lb	1.15	+0.01
Financial			
U.S. BILLS	\$100m	1.15	+0.01
U.S. TREASURY	\$100m	1.15	+0.01
Metals			
COPPER	lb	1.15	+0.01
PLATINUM	lb	1.15	+0.01
Livestock			
CATTLE	lb	1.15	+0.01
PORK	lb	1.15	+0.01

## Commodity Indexes

Index	Value	Change
Grains		
WHEAT	1.25	+0.01
SOYBEANS	1.15	+0.01
COYBEANS	1.15	+0.01
Food		
COFFEE	1.15	+0.01
COCAINE	1.15	+0.01
Financial		
U.S. BILLS	1.15	+0.01
U.S. TREASURY	1.15	+0.01
Metals		
COPPER	1.15	+0.01
PLATINUM	1.15	+0.01
Livestock		
CATTLE	1.15	+0.01
PORK	1.15	+0.01

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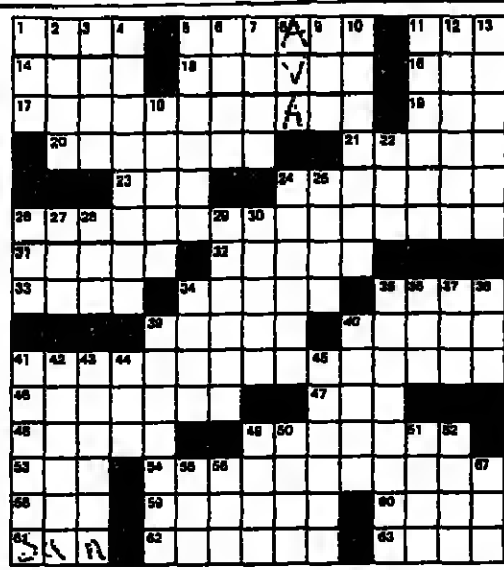
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# CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 African republic
  - 5 Use a strigil
  - 11 Charleston is its cap.
  - 14 Soda
  - 15 A hair, to Pierre
  - 16 "So Fine," 1963 song
  - 17 Start of a quotation from Tiberius on heavy taxes
  - 19 High-school subj.
  - 20 Perceives, in a way
  - 21 Nine: Comb. form
  - 23 Wood chipper
  - 24 Athlete with a javelin
  - 26 Quotation: Part II
  - 31 Cow catcher
  - 32 What moon, June and spoon do
  - 33 Former hubbys, e.g.
  - 34 French fears
  - 35 Yemeni city
  - 36 Rank
  - 40 Blank-verse feet
  - 41 Quotation: Part III
  - 46 Solitaire
  - 47 Make lace
  - 48 Apply strenuously
- DOWN**
- 1 juan
  - 2 Prefix with freese or hero
  - 3 Choice cut
  - 4 By degrees
  - 5 Split: Comb. form
  - 6 Atkins or Bentley
  - 7 Hae, mates
  - 8 Actress
  - 9 diem
  - 10 Muse of music
  - 11 "Were you Young?"
  - 12 Surface elegance
  - 13 The Norse
  - 14 English
  - 22 Japanese drama
  - 23 Sun follower
  - 24 End of quotation
  - 25 Dead
  - 26 Jazz pianist
  - 27 Garner
  - 28 Game of chance
  - 29 Paulo, Brazil
  - 30 Egg custard
  - 31 Mini-meals
  - 32 "I love," to Mr. Chips
  - 33 Network initials
  - 34 Invite
  - 35 Metric unit of weight
  - 36 "Pieces" (Patsy Cline hit)
  - 41 Greek letters
  - 42 Mexican state
  - 43 Pound's "A Lume"
  - 44 "Rings on fingers..."
  - 45 Suppress
  - 46 Greek portion
  - 47 Kind of road or call
  - 51 Hundred
  - 52 Melon feature
  - 53 Gold, to
  - 54 Guillermo
  - 55 Test
  - 56 Taut

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DREEL  
VERPO  
UNCLOM  
SCOFIA

Answer: ON THE...  
Yesterday's Jumble: HARRY BANJO POSTAL COOKIE  
Answer: They kept calling him a crackpot until he hit this—THE JACKPOT

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
Area	High	Low	Wind	Area	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	17	13	SE 10	Bangkok	28	24	SE 10
Amsterdam	16	12	SE 10	Beijing	14	10	SE 10
Athens	18	14	SE 10	Bombay	28	24	SE 10
Berlin	16	12	SE 10	Calcutta	28	24	SE 10
Bombay	28	24	SE 10	Colombo	28	24	SE 10
Buenos Aires	18	14	SE 10	Hankow	14	10	SE 10
Calcutta	28	24	SE 10	Harbin	14	10	SE 10
Cardenas	18	14	SE 10	Hong Kong	28	24	SE 10
Chongqing	18	14	SE 10	Kobe	14	10	SE 10
Cebu	28	24	SE 10	London	16	12	SE 10
Colon	18	14	SE 10	Manila	28	24	SE 10
Dacca	28	24	SE 10	Medan	28	24	SE 10
Dhaka	28	24	SE 10	Osaka	14	10	SE 10
Hankow	14	10	SE 10	Shanghai	14	10	SE 10
Harbin	14	10	SE 10	Singapore	28	24	SE 10
Hong Kong	28	24	SE 10	Taipei	28	24	SE 10
Kobe	14	10	SE 10	Tokyo	14	10	SE 10
London	16	12	SE 10				
Manila	28	24	SE 10				
Medan	28	24	SE 10				
Osaka	14	10	SE 10				
Shanghai	14	10	SE 10				
Singapore	28	24	SE 10				
Taipei	28	24	SE 10				
Tokyo	14	10	SE 10				

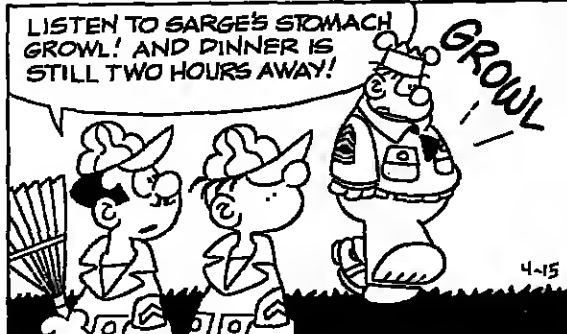
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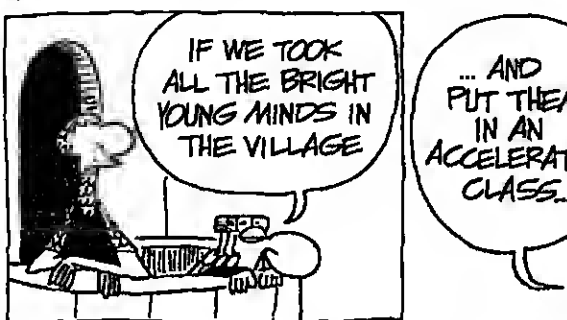
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



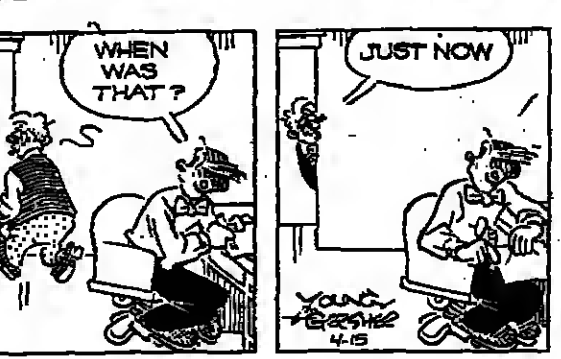
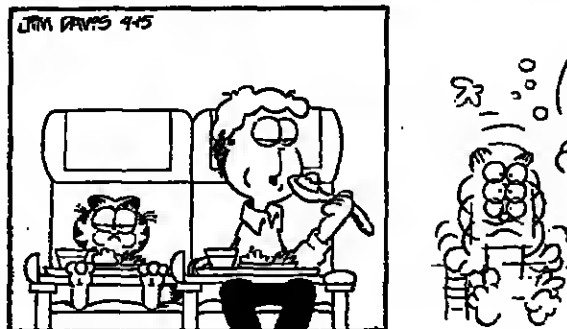
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## BOOKS

### THE FIRST ELIZABETH

By Carolyn Erickson. 428 pp. \$19.95.  
Summit Books, 1230 Ave. of the Americas,  
New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Thomas Flanagan

FASCINATION with the first Elizabeth began during her reign. Courtiers hailed her as "Gloriana" and poets sang her praises. Monarchs, especially Tudor monarchs, expected such attentions, and Elizabeth, both as ruler and as woman, had more than her share of vanity. Much more was involved, however, than the courtier's instinctive flattery. The fascination was genuine, and was felt not by the court alone, but by all of England. And by much of Europe.

The English guessed and gossiped about the motley assortment of royal Europeans who sought her hand, and whom she played off skillfully, if skittishly, one against another. About her favorites and her actual or pretended lovers. And about the closely related question of her celebrated virginity—a question which, as she advanced in years, became increasingly unseemly. There was curiosity, even, as to her gender, for she was less a queen who ruled as kings did than a being who ruled as both queen and king, a hermaphrodite fountainhead of authority.

This fascination had deep and complex sources within the culture of her age. The victory at Bosworth in 1485 of her grandfather, Henry VII, had brought the War of the Roses to a close and the Tudors to the English throne. Her father, Henry VIII, had begun his reign amidst the splendors of a new dynasty, but his quest for a male heir led to England's break with the Church of Rome, a break that laid bare deep fissures within a society moving from a medieval to a modern culture.

The perils of the times were reflected in Elizabeth's precarious childhood and young womanhood. She was a pawn in the contests between the Catholic and Protestant factions, and was preceded to the throne by her siblings, Edward, a sickly Protestant, and Mary, a pious and murderous Catholic. Fortunately for herself, and probably for England, she brought to her dangers a first-rate mind, a subtle and courageous temperament, a well-boned instinct for survival and a bravura style.

When we now look back upon the triumphs of Elizabethan England, we are likely to forget what a precarious world it was, and especially to forget the dangers that attended Elizabeth's uncertain progress to the throne and the dangers that overshadowed the first half of her reign. Carolyn Erickson's biography reminds us of them.

Erickson has an eye for details that are at once picturesque and revelatory, and a gift for setting her chief scenes aglow with the appropriate colors of gems, silks, tapestries, sword blades and crowns.

She opens with the ceremonial ride of Anne Boleyn to her coronation. "The afternoon sun was already low as the constables and marshals, their great staves ready in their hands, took up their station along the route the royal procession would follow. They wore liveries of velvet and silk, in keeping with the pomp of the occasion, but their function would be more than ceremonial this day."

And she ends, of course, with the great queen's death: "Several hours later Dr. Parry,



Queen Elizabeth

perceiving that the end had come and beginning earnestly to pray for the queen's soul, indicated that she was dead. The word was passed, the rider mounted, and then the sound of galloping hooves echoed through the rainy night."

These opening and closing sentences offer fair instances of Erickson's style—vivid, precise, and alert for theatrical effect. They also, unfortunately, suggest the level of historical attention at which the biography is written.

"The First Elizabeth" is, by its intention, popular history. And there has never been greater need than now for histories and biographies to which educated and intellectually curious readers can have access. Instead, professional history has become a discipline increasingly arcane, specialized and minute. Popular history at its best, however, as with Barbara Tuchman and Lady Antonia Fraser, does far more than Erickson has allowed herself to do.

Thus, Fraser, in her biographies of Mary, Queen of Scots, of Oliver Cromwell, of Charles II, displays, like Erickson, a firm and delighted grasp of personality. But she has also an ability to relate her great personages to their historical moments and to the political, economic and cultural worlds in which they moved. And she does so by a mastery and massive deployment of the researches of more "professional" scholars.

Erickson, in contrast, is content with the simply picturesque. But Elizabeth, if presented without a deep surrounding background of the Elizabethan world, is necessarily a cardboard figure, no matter how exact or how skillful the coloring.

The poets and courtiers, when they celebrated Elizabeth as "Gloriana," were celebrating what was little less than a social revolution and a cultural transformation, of which the queen was the dazzling, irascible and dangerous embodiment. Elizabeth without her society does not present us with quite the problem of a "Hamlet" without the prince, but it can leave us equally unsatisfied.

Thomas Flanagan, the author of "The Year of the French," which received the National Book Critics Circle Award for fiction in 1979, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

To make a grand slam in no-trump when an opponent has selected an ace as the opening lead and placed it on the table is a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

One would expect North-South to attempt six diamonds in the diagrammed play, and most pairs did so. A few strained for match points and tried six hearts, a contract that could be defeated by a diamond ruff and sometimes was.

The auction went off the rails after North jumped to five clubs, a version of the Gerber convention that asked

for aces and located exactly spade, North-South had a top score—a rather lucky one.

East placed the club ace on the table, and then asked, belatedly, whether there was anything "funny" about the auction.

"The first funny thing," responded South, "is that it's not your lead."

If the club ace had been visible, South could have barred a lead of that suit. But in accordance with the regulations the lead had been made face down. No information had been given, so the card was withheld and West had to guess what to lead. When he guessed wrong by leading a

NORTH				EAST			
♠	♥	♦	♣	♠	♥	♦	♣
AKQ96	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ
AKQ96	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ
AKQ96	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ
AKQ96	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ	AKQ

Amsterdam				Frankfurt				Other Markets			
ASB	100.00	100.00	100.00	ASB	100.00	100.00	100.00	ASB	100.00	100.00	100.00
ASB	100.00	100.00	100.00	ASB	100.00	100.00	100.00	ASB	100.00	100.00	100.00
ASB	100.00	100.00	100.00	ASB	100.00	100.00	100.00	ASB	100.00	100.00	100.00
ASB	100.00	100.00	100.00	ASB	100.00	100.00	100.00	ASB	100.00	100.00	100.00



## SPORTS

## Red Sox overpower Royals, 18-4; Hoffman stars by collecting 5 hits

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL  
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Jim Kaat pitched five hits and Jim Rice knocked in three runs with a triple and his first homer of the season Wednesday night to propel the Boston Red Sox to an 18-4 rout of the Kansas City Royals.

Dwight Evans had three hits, three runs and two RBIs, and Rick Miller knocked in three runs with a single as the Red Sox snapped a four-game losing streak with a 18-4 victory over Kansas City, which committed five errors.

Mike Brown, a rookie right-hander, scattered seven hits over the opening five innings to boost his record to 1-0 with relief help from Job Stanley.

The Red Sox turned the game into a rout with four runs in the fifth inning off reliever Bill Castro in doubles by Hoffman and Wade Boggs, an RBI single by Evans and Rice's two-run homer in make it 1-2.

**Blue Jays 7, Brewers 2**  
In Toronto, Jim Clancy made his first start of the season and held

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
California	2	4	.333
Seattle	2	4	.333
Los Angeles	2	4	.333
San Francisco	2	4	.333
Oakland	2	4	.333
Minnesota	2	4	.333
Chicago	2	4	.333
Detroit	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333
Washington	2	4	.333
San Diego	2	4	.333
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Atlanta	2	4	.333
Montreal	2	4	.333
Baltimore	2	4	.333
New York	2	4	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	2	4	.333
San Francisco	2	4	.333
Oakland	2	4	.333
Minnesota	2	4	.333
Chicago	2	4	.333
Detroit	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333
Washington	2	4	.333
San Diego	2	4	.333
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Atlanta	2	4	.333
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**Indians 4, Rangers 3**  
In Cleveland, Bucky Dent singled home Mike Hargrove with the winning run in the seventh inning to give Len Barker his second victory and pace the Indians to a 4-3 victory over Texas. Barker, who went eight innings, struck out four, walked none and allowed eight hits. Dan Spillner buried the ninth inning in pick up his third save.

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In the National League, at Philadelphia, Bob Diaz hit reliever Neil Allen's fourth pitch over the left-

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**Braves 6, Reds 1**  
In Atlanta, powered by Chris Chambliss's two homers and three RBIs, the Braves coasted past Cincinnati, 6-1, for their seventh straight victory. Chambliss hit a two-run shot off Frank Pastore (1-1) in the second and added a bases-empty homer leading off the sixth. Rick Camp (1-0) pitched 7 1/2 innings and scattered 10 singles before Gene Garber finished up.

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In Pittsburgh, George Hendrick, who went 3-for-5, knocked in four runs with a pair of homers and a single, and Jojo Abreu (2-0) pitched a seven-hitter to lead the Cardinals to a 9-1 victory over St. Louis. Abreu struck out five and walked none in going the distance for the second time. Hendrick, who led a 16-hit attack, had an RBI single in a five-run fifth, hit a bases-empty homer in the seventh and added a two-run homer in the ninth. He also singled in the second and fourth innings. Lee Tunnell (0-1) took the loss.

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Larry Bittner, the Rangers' rightfielder, crashed to the turf after diving in an unsuccessful attempt to catch a fly ball from the Indians' George Vuckovich. The Indians won, 4-3.

## Canadiens Shake Up Front Office

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL  
MONTREAL — The president of the Montreal Canadiens, Ronde Corry, who took over the club's presidency in midseason, is expected to shake up the front office.

The firing followed intense pressure from local fans and media for major changes in the Canadiens' organization since Montreal was humiliated by the Buffalo Sabres in the first round of the NHL playoffs last week.

"It was a very tough decision to make," said Corry, who took over the club's presidency in midseason. "For the last two years, we've had so many complaints and the team was not playing well. I looked at the club as a whole and saw a deci-

sion had to be made... and I made it."

Corry said that Berry, who spent two seasons as coach, would scout for the team until the end of the playoffs. Corry said that he would reorganize the scouting department and that he hoped to find a position for Berry.

Jacques Lemaire, a former Canadiens center who has been enjoying success as coach of the Longueuil Chevaliers of the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League, was rumored to be a leading candidate to replace Berry.

The league last Thursday appealed the jury's original findings of antitrust culpability to a federal appellate court. In addition, the city of Oakland has brought an eminent-domain action against the Raiders seeking to force them to return to Oakland for the public good. That case is scheduled to begin May 17 in Salinas, California.

Wednesday's verdict was reached after almost 17 days of testimony, in which attorneys for both sides argued over the extent to which the league's rule forbidding franchise transfers without three-quarters approval of NFL owners had caused damage.

The jurors and U.S. District Judge Harry Pregerson were told by Alioto that the team had suffered damages of almost \$20 mil-

lion. His claim was based on a projection of attendance figures that the Raiders began playing in the Coliseum in 1980. He estimated an average attendance of 80,000 a game in 1980, 83,000 in 1981 and 85,000 in 1982.

In his closing argument, Alioto told the jurors: "Hit the monopolies the only way they understand — in the pocketbook."

Under federal trust law, the damages determined by the jury will be tripled, meaning that the league faces penalties of \$49.2 million. It is expected to appeal the award as excessive.

While the jurors assessed the league about half the damages sought by the Raiders, the Coliseum's award was virtually the amount it had requested.

Joseph L. Alioto, the attorney representing the Raiders, said that the team and the Coliseum Commission would file papers with the court asking an additional \$10 million to cover legal fees.

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